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Established 1887

Britain Will Join Arms Embargo in South Africa

From Wire Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 28.—Britain announced in the Security Council today that it will join a mandatory arms embargo against South Africa.
British Ambassador Lord Carrington made the announcement after a vote of 12 to 0, with the United States abstaining, that the embargo should be applied to all countries.
The embargo would prohibit the export of arms and military equipment to South Africa, and would also prohibit the export of arms and military equipment from South Africa to any country.
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South Africa Fight to Bitter End

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 28.—A mood of official despair set in today in response to the United Nations arms embargo against South Africa and Foreign Minister P.W. Botha.
Botha said the country would fight to a bitter end.
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Blacks Will Suffer

Foreign minister urged Mr. Botha to reconsider his "dangerous" policy. If sanctions were extended to include a ban on general trade and oil, then "millions of blacks will suffer tremendously," he said.
The United States and other nations have been urging Mr. Botha to reconsider his "dangerous" policy. If sanctions were extended to include a ban on general trade and oil, then "millions of blacks will suffer tremendously," he said.



HISTORIC HANDSHAKE—Spanish Communist party leader Santiago Carrillo (left) greeted by rightist leader Manuel Fraga at a conservative club in Madrid.

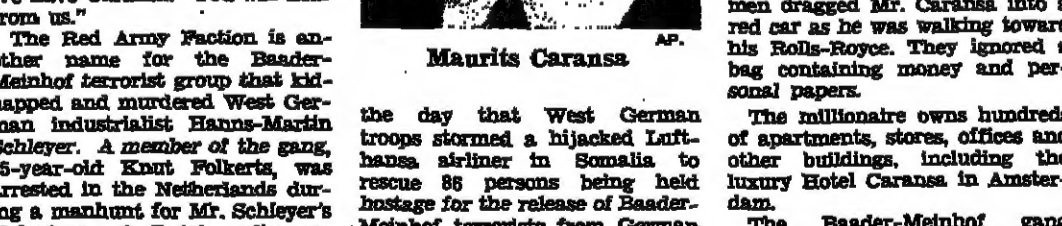
Carrillo Addresses Madrid Conservatives

MADRID, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Communist leader Santiago Carrillo last night spoke to Eurocommunism before Spain's most conservative political club.
The event caused a huge stir not only because Mr. Carrillo was admitted to Madrid's 21st Century Club, a stronghold of anti-Marxist thought founded under the late dictator Francisco Franco, but also because he was introduced by his political enemy, Manuel Fraga Iribarne.
Mr. Fraga faced a minor revolt in his rightist Popular Alliance party, and the 21st Century Club was swamped with protests and resignations from members.
But there were no incidents during Mr. Carrillo's introduction and Mr. Carrillo's speech. Both stressed that Spain's new democracy needs mutual respect, understanding and dialogue.
Mr. Carrillo was introduced by Manuel Fraga Iribarne, leader of the rightist Popular Alliance party, and the 21st Century Club was swamped with protests and resignations from members.

Caller Claims Baader-Meinhof Link

Dutch Real Estate Magnate Is Kidnapped

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 28 (UPI).—Kidnappers seized one of Holland's wealthiest men today, and an anonymous telephone caller said that members of the Baader-Meinhof group were holding him.
Police investigated a number of anonymous calls, including one that demanded the resignation of Queen Juliana and the release from a Dutch jail of a Baader-Meinhof terrorist.
Several men abducted real estate magnate Maurits Caransa, 61, dragging him into an automobile after he left a club where he had been playing bridge.
A German-speaking man called the newspaper Het Parool more than nine hours later and said: "We are the Red Army Faction. We have Caransa. You will hear from us."
The Red Army Faction is another name for the Baader-Meinhof terrorist group that kidnapped and murdered West German industrialist Hannes-Martin Schleyer. A member of the gang, 25-year-old Ernst Folkerts, was arrested in the Netherlands during a manhunt for Mr. Schleyer's abductors. A Dutch policeman was killed during the arrest.



Maurits Caransa

Another anonymous caller to the newspaper De Telegraaf said, "We want the abduction of Queen Juliana and the release of Folkerts." The caller said that he represented the "18th of October Movement." That was the day that West German troops stormed a hijacked Lufthansa airliner in Somalia to rescue 86 persons being held hostage for the release of Baader-Meinhof terrorists from German jails.
An editor at De Telegraaf, however, said that the call appeared to be a hoax. "It has not been definitely established that the kidnapping has a political background," a police spokesman said.
The case was being handled as a criminal matter by Amsterdam police. If it becomes clear the motive was political, the case will be taken over by the Justice Ministry, the spokesman said.

U.S. Abstains UN Body Condemns Israelis on Settlements

From Wire Dispatches
UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 28.—The UN General Assembly, with the United States abstaining, today overwhelmingly adopted a resolution condemning the establishment of Israeli settlements on territory occupied since 1967.
There were 131 affirmative votes. Israel cast the only vote against the resolution.
Costa Rica, Fiji, Guatemala, Malawi, Nicaragua and Papua-New Guinea also abstained.
U.S. Ambassador Andrew Young announced his government's decision to abstain from voting when the roll was called. All member nations of the European Economic Community voted for the resolution.
"The United Nations has condemned Israel once again," said the Israeli ambassador to the UN Chaim Herzog. "What else is new?"
"It is tragic to see the depths to which the United Nations has sunk," Mr. Herzog said. "It was tragic to observe that many countries in the United Nations have been drawn into an Arab trap by giving their assent to a Nuremberg decree-type resolution."
Mr. Young, in explaining his abstention, said Washington opposed "prejudging" the issue. Moreover, he said, the responsibility, as the United States sees it, "requires we stand apart from any situation involving questions to be discussed in Geneva."
Diplomatic observers said the United States believes that bringing the settlements issue to the General Assembly at this time complicates prospects for reconciling talks on Middle East peace.
The measure was sponsored by Egypt and 62 other countries. The assembly and Security Council have repeatedly condemned overall Israeli practices in the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 Middle East war. But it was the first time the assembly had moved to condemn Israel for the settlements alone.
President Carter has called the settlements on the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip illegal and an obstacle to peace.
A Common Market spokesman, Belgian Ambassador André Ennemann, said yesterday that the settlements were "a serious matter."



Chaim Herzog

In reply, Mr. Herzog said the assembly was being asked to endorse "the Nazi racist philosophy of creating an area that is free of Jews." He said Arabs were using the settlement issue in an attempt to avoid peace negotiations.
"Legal Status"
The resolution declares that the Jewish settlements "have no legal validity and constitute a serious obstruction" to peace efforts. It instructs Israel to "desist forthwith from taking any action that would result in changing the legal status, geographical nature or demographic composition of the Arab lands occupied since 1967, including Jerusalem."
The resolution also asks UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim to contact the Israeli government to insure the document's "prompt implementation" and to report the assembly by Dec. 31.
The Israeli government says there are about 80 settlements in the occupied lands. In an apparent attempt to quiet U.S. objections, Israel recently postponed the establishment of new civilian settlements on the West Bank but has been locating civilian settlers in military outposts.

On All Weapons

Schmidt Says Arms Parity in Europe Must Reflect SALT

BONN, Oct. 28 (AP).—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt warned today that a strategic arms agreement between the United States and Soviet Union must be coupled with limits on all weapons deployed by both power blocs in Europe.
"SALT neutralizes the strategic nuclear capabilities of the United States and the Soviet Union," Mr. Schmidt said in a speech for delivery to the Institute for Strategic Studies in London.
"In Europe, this magnifies the significance of the disparities between East and West as regards tactical and conventional weapons."
Mr. Schmidt said, "No one can deny that the principle of parity is a sensible one. However, it must be the target of all arms limitation and weapons control and must apply to all weapons. Neither side can accept to diminish its security unilaterally."
Agreement Is Near
President Carter and Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev have confirmed that the two superpowers are close to a new strategic arms agreement. The previous agreement, reached by former President Richard Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev, expired this month.
Mr. Schmidt, whose country borders the Soviet bloc and has the strongest Western European army, told the gathering that Europeans "have a vital interest in the negotiations between the two superpowers on the limitation and reduction" of strategic nuclear arms. But he warned that NATO allies "must be anxious to insure that these negotiations do not neglect those factors which make up NATO's deterrence strategy."
His remarks reflected a concern among West Germans and other U.S. allies that a reduction in the U.S. nuclear arsenal might leave them vulnerable to a ground attack by the Soviet-led Warsaw Pact nations.
Superiority Feared
The Russians and their allies are believed to outnumber NATO in tanks and military stationed in central Europe.
Negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact on reducing ground forces in central Europe—known as the mutual and balanced force reduction talks—opened in Vienna in 1973 but have been unsuccessful.
"We do not overlook the fact that both the United States and the Soviet Union must be equally anxious to remove the mutual strategic threat," Mr. Schmidt said.
"But strategic arms limitations confined to the United States and the Soviet Union would be bound to impair the security of the Western European members of the alliance vis-à-vis Soviet military superiority in Europe. If we do not succeed in removing the disparities in Europe parallel to the SALT negotiations," he said.
He said that European nations must "see the connection" between the SALT talks and the reduction of ground forces in Europe.

Tito's Fatigue Believed Due To Traveling, Rift With Wife

By David A. Andelman
BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (NY).—A decision by doctors to order an "exhausted" President Tito, 85, of Yugoslavia to rest for three weeks is being interpreted here as a sign that the state of more than two months of nearly non-stop travel and weeks of anxiety and growing pressure over the alleged political manipulations of his wife, Jovanka, are finally taking their toll on the leader.
Western and Yugoslav diplomatic observers expressed doubt that President Tito's exhaustion was a diplomatic maneuver to force the postponement of the planned visit on Monday of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. That visit was called off yesterday.
Relations between the two heads of state have never been very warm. But, as a Western diplomat observed, "Tito is always trying to project the picture of a man in the best of health, strong and thoroughly in command. This is not the picture three weeks of rest for exhaustion conveys. If there been any physical way for him to have continued with this visit, I'm convinced it would have gone ahead."

Extensive Travels

A week ago, President Tito returned from a nine-day trip to France, Portugal and Algeria. In late August and early last month he undertook a 24-day trip to the Soviet Union, North Korea and China. In between, he made an extensive tour through Croatia. However, he was not accompanied by his wife, once his constant companion, on any of these trips.
It was her absence that provoked questions several weeks ago as to what, precisely, had happened to her. Political sources (Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Happiness Is But a Number for Japanese Celebrating Statistics Day

By Andrew H. Malcolm
TOKYO, Oct. 28 (NYT).—This month, the 10th of the year, the 79-year-old Takeo Fukuda, the nation's 12th post-war premier, leads Japan's 113 million citizens in marking the 50th anniversary of a very special event in the official life of Japan—Statistics Day.
Japan, a 3,800-year-old nation that consists of 3,927 islands covering 377,975 square miles, was a relative latecomer in the official compilation of numbers used throughout the world today to portray national characteristics.
In fact, it was not until after World War II, during the U.S. military occupation, that Japan began applying the same methodical diligence to the collection of statistics that it would apply to its remarkable postwar reconstruction.
Japan now boasts the third most powerful economy in the world, but there is probably no nation that ranks higher in its collective passion for statistics.
In Japan, statistics are the subject of local and national conventions and awards ceremonies.
Numbers sometimes seem to dominate life here. The national census is taken every five years, twice as often as in the United States. On school report cards, children, who are referred to as second son or third daughter and so forth, are graded on a scale of 1 through 5 or 10. In Japanese, the months have no names, just numbers.
No One Else Counting
When a malfunction or strike delays or cancels some of the thousands of trains that daily stitch these islands together, the railroad companies produce precise totals of the number of passengers inconvenienced with a certificate that can come only from the knowledge that no one else is counting.
In Japan, every day's news on television and radio and in the newspapers is dominated by statistics—the yen's value is increasing, the stock market is declining, exports are up, imports are down, foreign-exchange reserves are growing, so are foreign criticisms, the cost of living, the number of bankruptcies, unemployment, the size of savings accounts and the importance of statistics.
On Oct. 18, 1970, two years after the end of World War II, was proclaimed the Meiji government, in what is believed to be this nation's first modern compilation of statistics, ordered all prefectural governments to submit statistics regularly on their local products.
But it was not until after World War II that the science of statistics really got started here. Under the influence and encouragement of U.S. occupation forces, the government standardized and consolidated its statistical operations in the Statistics Commission.
Aiming at the Truth
The central government's statistical role has been reorganized several times since. Moreover, the national statistics law, which aims at "securing the truthfulness of statistics, eliminating the duplication of statistical investigation, consolidating the system of statistics and planning to improve and develop the statistical system," has been amended 11 times.
"In a modern society," noted Yoshihiko Takahashi, a government statistician, "statistics have become a necessity." In addition to the obvious statistical categories, the central government now compiles figures on such things as the success rate of the artificial incubation of chicken eggs, the number of railroad cars produced, the volume of mail from overseas, the size of children's monthly allowances, the number of baseball gloves imported and the frequency of toothbrush usage.
Four years ago, however, the government began to notice a statistical decline in the cooperation rate of its citizens, many of whom were apparently unconvinced of the numbers' necessity.
In an effort to broaden public understanding of statistics, the cabinet set Oct. 18 as National Statistics Day. Since then, the number of observances has increased so much that one day cannot handle the load. So October has become a kind of statistical-observance month.
This year's national theme is "Statistics Are the Beacon for Our Happy Life."
Entries in a statistical graph contest were screened three times by judges, who gave first prize this year to the work of five 7-year-olds. Their graph creation, titled "Mom, Play With Us More Often," was the result of a survey of 32 classmates on the frequency that mothers play with their offspring and the reasons given for not doing so (the most often heard excuse: "I'm just too busy"). Other children's works examined the frequency of family phone usage and correlated the day's temperature with clouds singing.

Russia to Go On Jamming Radio

BELGRADE, Oct. 28 (AP).—The Soviet Union accused the U.S.-supported Munich-based Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe yesterday of engaging in subversive activities and said that it will continue to jam Radio Liberty broadcasts.
Sergei Kondrachev, a Soviet delegate to the Belgrade review conference of the 1975 Helsinki accords, also accused the West of refusing to circulate enough Soviet publications.
Mr. Kondrachev told a meeting of the conference committee dealing with the flow of information that more than 40 foreign radio stations can be heard normally in the Soviet Union, but Radio Liberty would go on being jammed because its goal was to change the Soviet political system.

Reason for Shift Not Clear

Libya Improves Egypt, Tunisia, Sudan Ties

By Thomas W. Lippman

CAIRO, Oct. 28 (AP)—Three months after Libya's constant provocation of its neighbors culminated in a military drubbing in a border war with Egypt, the regime of Col. Moamer Qadhafi has entered a period of markedly improved relations with Tunisia, Egypt and Sudan.

The angry accusations, border closings, propaganda wars and military maneuvers of the summer have ended, giving way to cautious expressions of friendship and goodwill.

As usual with Col. Qadhafi, it is not clear what has brought about this abrupt shift. It may be that Libya's reported internal problems and political instability have prompted him to seek an easing of tension in his foreign relations. Some analysts credit the "subtle diplomacy" of Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat with defusing the feud between Libya and Egypt.

In Tunis last weekend, ailing President Habib Bourguiba gave a luncheon for Abdel Labidi, who headed Libya's delegation at a meeting of the Libya-Tunisia Joint Commission, a relic of their failed merger of 1974.

Commitment Praised
Mr. Labidi praised Mr. Bourguiba for his commitment to the "ties of solidarity and fraternal cooperation" between the two countries, and he extended Col. Qadhafi's "fraternal greetings, expressions of friendship and wishes for happiness and prosperity."

Both sides expressed gratification that a period of crisis was behind them and said they would work for better relations. Last summer, they were moving naval units into the waters of their coastal border in a dispute over oil-drilling rights. The land border had been closed even before that, as a result of Mr. Bourguiba's refusal to proceed with the merger.

In another development, Libya's official news agency and newspapers in Cairo reported that President Anwar Sadat had sent a team of doctors, headed by his minister of health, to treat Col. Qadhafi's son, who had gastroenteritis. The news agency said this gesture had been received "very favorably" in Libya. The Cairo press, which had been pillorying Col. Qadhafi as a madman and a tool of the Soviet Union, quoted him as saying of Mr. Sadat's gesture, "This is Sadat as I have always known him."

Then it was announced that July 15 is to be under joint administration, the newspaper Al-Ahram said.

Earlier this month, commercial



Moamer Qadhafi

Libya had repaired and returned to Egyptian control the Egyptian Consulate in Benghazi, sacked by mobs earlier this year. The border area where the two countries fought their brief war in

Filipino Civilians Said To Oust Rebel Force

ZAMBOANGA CITY, the Philippines, Oct. 28 (AP)—At least 24 persons were killed yesterday when 600 loyalist civilians attacked a town held by Moslem rebels 100 miles south of here and drove them to the hills after nearly seven hours of fierce combat, the military said today.

A spokesman for the armed forces South Command said that volunteers and members of the Civilian Home Defense Force retook the island municipality of Patok "one week after it had fallen to terrorists."

airline service was resumed between Cairo and Benghazi and Tripoli, and the land border was reopened. Last summer, Mr. Sadat sent planes to bomb Libyan air bases and denounced Col. Qadhafi as a would-be "Napoleon."

Egypt and Sudan, close allies, signed a defense pact last year after an attempted coup against Sudanese President Gaafar Numeiri for which he blamed Libya, apparently on good evidence.

Since then, Maj. Gen. Numeiri has been even more fervent than Mr. Sadat in the denunciations of Col. Qadhafi, whose ties to the Soviet Union and support for the Marxist regime in Ethiopia made him appear to Mr. Sadat and Gen. Numeiri as an agent of Soviet expansionism and radical policies in Africa.

On Wednesday, however, the Sudanese radio carried a statement by Bona Mahwal, the minister of information, that Sudan was prepared to re-establish diplomatic relations with Libya.

The announcement followed a visit to Cairo by Gen. Numeiri on the occasion of a joint meeting of the Sudanese and Egyptian parliaments. After that meeting, Mr. Sadat said that Egypt "has no interest in perpetuating our differences" with Libya. Gen. Numeiri said it was "natural to maintain close relations between Egypt and Sudan on one side and Libya on the other."

It is likely that these shifts are tactical rather than strategic. To Col. Qadhafi, President Bourguiba, Sadat and Numeiri are the antithesis of his revolution. They are seen as moderate, pro-Western and favorable toward a peace settlement with Israel. And they regard him as a radical troublemaker who refuses to play by accepted international rules.

'Identifies' Terrorists Slain in Lufthansa Raid

Palestinian Splinter Unit Makes Hijack Claim

BEIRUT, Oct. 28 (AP)—A Palestinian splinter group yesterday claimed responsibility for the hijacking of a West German airliner two weeks ago and identified the hijack leader as a London-trained aviation engineer.

A message to Beirut newspapers from the Popular Front for Liberation of Palestine-Special Operations contained photographs of two men and a woman that, it said, were killed when West German commandos stormed the Lufthansa Boeing 737 jet in Somalia and ended the five-day hijack.

The hijack leader, who called himself Capt. Walter Mahmoud during the operation, was identified as Zuhair Akkasha. The message said he was born in 1954 in a Palestinian refugee camp in Lebanon and held an aviation engineering degree from an unnamed London school.

It identified the other two as Nadia Shehadeh Dobeis, 21, and Nabil Ibrahim Harb, 20. It said Miss Dobeis was a Palestinian from Lebanon who had studied economics, and Mr. Harb was from a Christian area of Lebanon and had studied in Tripoli.

Wounded in Raid
The Arabic weekly newspaper Al-Manar, published in London, identified the surviving hijacker as Suhaila Saleh, a Palestinian

from Kuwait. She was wounded in the Oct. 18 commando raid at Mogadishu airport that freed 86 hostages.

The message received here said the dead hijackers had belonged to the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, headed by George Habash.

The PFLP staged several hijackings in the late 1960s and in 1970. But it claims to have dropped such operations that year and denied involvement in the Lufthansa hijacking.

Beirut sources said they had not heard of the PFLP-Special Operations, but believed it was the name of a Baghdad-based group headed by Waddi Haddad,

a former associate of Mr. Habash. The sources said the Haddad group was responsible for hijackings after 1970 that involved Palestinian guerrillas acting with groups such as the Japanese Red Army and the West German Red Army Faction.

The Lufthansa hijackers, who boarded the plane on the Spanish island of Mallorca, demanded the release of 11 terrorists affiliated with the Red Army Faction and two Palestinians jailed in Turkey.

The message called them "heroic martyrs of the struggle against international imperialism—a cause repeatedly mentioned by the hijack leader during the 6,000-mile hijack journey."

Schmidt Says NATO Parity Must Be Reflected in SALT

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between SALT and an agreement on reducing force levels in central Europe.

Mr. Schmidt said that efforts to reduce East-West tensions had made "reasonable progress" during the last 10 years, removing such areas as Berlin from areas of possible confrontation. He noted that the question of German reunification remains unsolved, "but the German question cannot, and must not, have priority over peace."

Mr. Schmidt also said that Western nations must strive for a "liberal, flexible" world economic system involving industrial and Third World countries; insure raw material and energy supplies, and create "balanced and stable economic relations" with the Communist states. He also urged the West to involve Soviet bloc countries in meeting economic demands from developing nations.

The Chancellor, whose government has begun a campaign against terrorism, warned that terrorism "is not a problem of

exclusive concern to the Germans but an international problem."

"Let us hope that this terrible experience will prompt the United Nations quickly to adopt the convention against the taking of hostages which we proposed," he said.

Graft Panel Offices Mobbed in Hong Kong

HONG KONG, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Police protests against a campaign to clean up graft degenerated into violence today with an attack on the headquarters of the British colony's anti-corruption commission.

Five commission members were slightly injured when about 40 persons, believed to be off-duty policemen, smashed into the panel's offices. The attack followed an orderly march by 2,000 policemen who alleged that commission investigations were too lengthy and caused "mental agony."

To Win Terrorist Sympathizers

Bonn Aide Urges 'Moral-Political' Efforts

By Paul Hofmann

BONN, Oct. 28 (NYT)—West Germany's justice minister warned in parliament today that "more terrorist attacks" must be expected although the hard core of the urban guerrilla bands did not exceed 100 persons, 56 of whom were in jail.

The minister, Hans-Jochen Vogel, called for "moral-political" efforts to win back supporters of

terrorism to the values on which West German society was based. The hard-core terrorists understood only the language of state force, the justice minister remarked, but the country should strive to correct past neglect and mistaken evaluations to persuade terrorist sympathizers to change their views.

In such a quest for a dialogue with radicals, the minister said, "it is not helpful to characterize the terrorists as children of Hitler or Marx in a covert attempt at self-justification that wants to gloss over the fact of the terrorists being our children."

Debate on Origins

Mr. Vogel was referring to the current debate on the origins and motivations of West German terrorism in which sociologists, political scientists and writers have blamed the violence on lingering Nazism or Communist ideology.

The justice minister appeared to mean that the roots of terrorism must be sought in West German society as it developed after World War II.

In the same vein, a speaker for the conservative opposition, Alfred Dreger, told parliament in a debate today on proposed new laws to combat terrorism that "a spiritual, moral and political turnaround" was necessary. He advocated "joint action" by the government and the opposition.

The discussion heated up when Mr. Dreger implied that leaders of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's Social Democratic party had in the past been too lenient toward terrorists and their backers.

Caution Is Counseled

Former Chancellor Willy Brandt, president of the Social Democratic party, cautioned political adversaries against an exchange of allegations that the other side was responsible for the terrorism. "The terrorist criminals will fall because the people and the working class are against them," Mr. Brandt declared.

The former chancellor said the political parties must join forces in the fight against terrorism because otherwise an "insane minority" had achieved a part of its objectives.

In today's debate, representatives of all parties in parliament confirmed an accord for a common strategy to insure quick passage of draft laws to repress terrorism. The accord was reached in a steering committee yesterday.

However, it also appeared that

the conservative opposition—the allied Christian Democratic Union and Christian Social Union—tends to press for more rigorous anti-terrorist legislation than do the Social Democrats and the Free Democrats, who support the Schmidt government in parliament.

Controls Sought

Specifically, the opposition wants legislation on curbing and controlling meetings between imprisoned alleged terrorists and their counsel. Radical lawyers have been accused of being couriers for terrorists.

Two lawyers who have served as counsel for the defense in terrorism cases publicly appealed yesterday to urban guerrillas to renounce further violence. The two, Axel Azzola of Darmstadt and Manfred Kuenzel of Wabblingen, also urged the Bonn government to give terrorists "a chance" if they ended their struggle.

Mr. Azzola and Mr. Kuenzel have defended members of the Baader-Meinhof gang. Mr. Azzola suggested that the government seek a truce with the terrorists by proclaiming an amnesty or offering them safe-conduct for emigration.

Spain Airport Security

MADRID, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Transport and Communications Minister Jose Llado last night announced new security measures to be enforced at Spanish airports next year. The measures include tougher passenger checks.

Tito's Fatigue Believed Due To Traveling, Rift With Wife

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said last week that serious political strains had apparently developed between the two.

The reports by Yugoslav sources and Eastern and Western diplomats said that Mrs. Broz had attempted to influence the promotion of certain senior generals—mostly Serbs born in Croatia like herself.

Incident in Sarajevo at a conference of nonaligned broadcasters, Branko Mikulic, president of the Communist party of Bosnia-Herzegovina and a leading national committee official, repeated a government statement earlier this week that such reports are "false, totally untrue and evil information and evaluations."

He said, however, that "on the basis of such false and tendentious estimates, dissolution and breakup of Yugoslavia are being forecast, and policies of other countries with respect to us have been formed." He did not specify any country for condemnation. However, nearly every embassy in Belgrade has reported the division between President Tito and his wife.

Mr. Mikulic's statement was reported by the state news agency Tanjug, the first time that the

In Widespread Food Problems

Supply, Quality Crises Strike Portuguese Eating Habits

LISBON, Oct. 28 (AP)—Headlines that would baffle a national crisis told Portuguese this week they have problems with their food. Investigators are probing reports of mold in the wine, crumpled drippings in the olive oil and swine disease in the pork chops.

And codfish, a traditional staple, is about to vanish. The regulatory commission for the cod trade said that the government can no longer afford \$75 million a year to import the fish.

A spokesman for the National Retailers Federation announced, "After Easter, there won't be any codfish to sell in Portugal even at the price of lobster." Salted and dried cod, the local equivalent of the Sunday roast, now costs \$1.82 a pound, more than some cuts of pork.

The news reached consumers as they were already beginning to experience the shortages that leave big gaps on market shelves every autumn and winter.

Lines for Milk

Supermarkets stopped selling milk several weeks ago, and shoppers line up for hours starting at 7 a.m. outside neighborhood dairy stores, where they are informally rationed one quart to a customer. Supplies are exhausted by 11 a.m. in Lisbon, where officials said milk demand exceeds supply by nearly 50 per cent.

"It's terrible. A few years ago, these things didn't happen," a smartly dressed woman outside a supermarket said. "What's going on with our food?"

Consistent with the fact that Portugal is gripped this season by an unusually severe combination of shortages, high prices, hoarding and breakdowns in sanitation. During two weeks last month the police said they prosecuted 730 cases involving seven tons of rotten pork and sausages and 2,300 gallons of impure olive oil and wine.

Doctors routinely advise patients

OECD to Increase Aid to 3d World

PARIS, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—The major non-Communist industrialized countries pledged yesterday to increase aid to developing states by between \$5 billion and \$6 billion in the next five years.

Maurice Williams, chairman of the Development Assistance Committee of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, said that he expected aid from member countries to increase by that amount by 1982.

Members made the agreement at a two-day ministerial meeting here, he said. Mr. Williams added that he expected aid from the 18 DAC members, to total \$15.9 billion this year.

Rabin Says Sto About Israel W Plan Is 'Nonsens

PIKESVILLE, Md., Oct. 28 (UPI)—Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said today that a report that Israel is planning a war against Egypt and Syria is "nonsensical."

Mr. Rabin denied the story The Washington Post (WPT, 27) that "senior Israeli officials" were preparing a plan of annihilation "if the administration's new Middle peace plan is unsuccess." "I know wherefrom they are ed," Mr. Rabin said. "I give them any credibility I can."

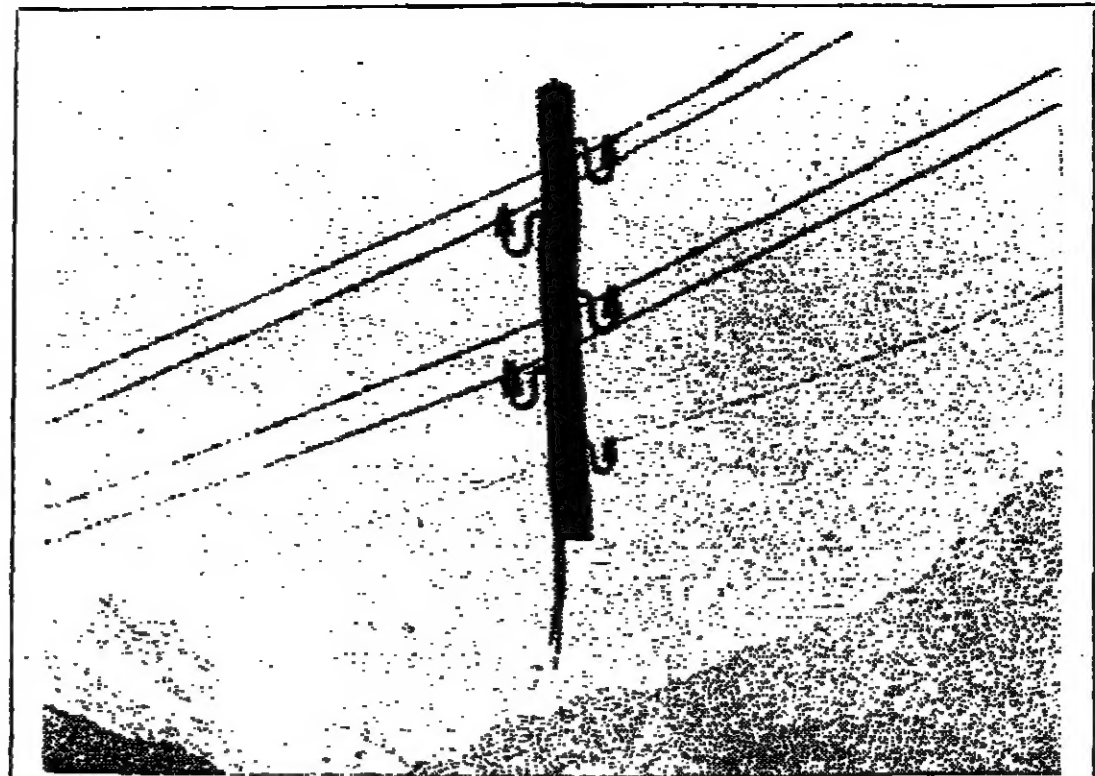
The newspaper account that Defense Minister Weizman and other Israeli officials have told visiting American that "Israel's strategy in any war will be to destroy the main Arab armies so quickly completely that the Arabs not present a military threat for the next 10 years."

The Labor party leader, was defeated in May by Y. Menachem Begin, said that, in past 10 years, these kind stories, they come and go, are even less than fictions. Rabin is making a 20-city tour to sell Israeli bonds.

24 Seized in Italy Over Drug Smuggl

ROME, Oct. 28 (Reuters)—Twenty-four suspected drug smugglers were arrested yesterday in raids in at least Italian cities.

The arrests took place in Naples, Palermo and Genoa, combined police operation this morning. The men are accused of having organized network which shipped drugs to Greece and distributed throughout Italy.



IN THE PATH OF PROGRESS—Once gracing the side of a Swiss mountain road, this telephone pole became a hindrance when authorities decided to enlarge the road. "Off with its feet," they cried and left the wooden pole hanging by its ears.



Knut Folkerts

Dutchman Kidnapped

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hijack blackmail was told. An official inquiry established that they committed suicide.

Leftists have demonstrated throughout Europe, claiming that the jailed terrorists were murdered.

Mr. Caransa's kidnapping occurred after one such demonstration outside the residence in The Hague of West German Ambassador Herbert Dreyer.

"It came as a complete shock to his relatives and friends," a friend of the family said. "Caransa was never afraid of being abducted." Mr. Caransa started his real estate empire by buying a small house in a working-class district for 750 guilders (\$250). He relished his fortune, and the luxuries it brought him.

"If I said I don't like to be a millionaire it would be a lie," he once said, but added: "One has to be careful not to become a slave of one's money."

55 to Be Executed For Dacca Plot Roles

DACCA, Oct. 28 (UPI)—Fifty-five soldiers were sentenced to death yesterday for their involvement in an abortive military coup at an army base north of Dacca on Sept. 30.

Officials said 14 involved in the coup attempt were sentenced to life in prison and 18 were given unspecified jail terms. Fourteen were acquitted.

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MAN OF THE SOIL—J. R. Jayewardene, Prime Minister of Sri Lanka, dons the garb of a village farmer before stepping into a rice paddy near Colombo to plow the first furrow of the new rice-growing season.

سكوت النور

Problems Facing House Bribe Investigators Act

Force Seoul to Cooperate

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The House Committee on International Relations whipped up a resolution yesterday to "provide complete access to facts relevant" to a national investigation into the South Korean bribery of members of Congress.

At the same time, Committee Chairman Clement Zablocki, D-N.Y., reiterated on a decision he made after (NYT, Oct. 28) that an administration request for \$800 million in military aid to South Korea until Seoul cooperates with the investigation.

But the committee was strong evidence that the South Korean government was not cooperating with the investigation. That sentiment was expressed in a letter from the committee to the South Korean government, which is expected to be adopted by the full House.

The committee last week, after a hearing, concluded that the South Korean government was not cooperating with the investigation. It also concluded that the South Korean government was not cooperating with the investigation.

Other witnesses, including Rep. Edward R. Roybal, D-Calif., a longtime supporter of aid to South Korea, contended that the resolution "overkill" but the said that he would not oppose it.

Carter Report Due

Next week, the Carter administration must report to Congress, as required by the Foreign Assistance Act, passed earlier this year, on how well South Korea has cooperated with the Justice Department in its investigation of the scandal.

Rep. Zablocki said that he would hold up action on the administration's request for permission to transfer \$800 million worth of U.S. weapons and equipment to South Korea because "there is no doubt in my mind that, under the present circumstances, without progress toward cooperation in the Korean investigation, it would be impossible to get some legislation."

Rep. Zablocki said that he preferred to see the entire investigation completed before taking up the legislation, permitting the administration to transfer weapons. He said that he supported the transfer itself as being in the national interest.

Seoul Opposes Questioning

SEOUL, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The National Assembly's foreign relations committee rejected an opposition motion today that it question key South Korean figures in the bribery scandal. Government supporters said that action by the assembly would only complicate matters.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (NYT).—President Carter has signaled a change in his presidency by declaring that the legislative activism of his first year will be followed by a period of consolidation.

Mr. Carter told a news conference yesterday that he probably would make few, if any, major legislative proposals in the next two years to give Congress, business and the public a breathing spell from what he described as a "multiplicity" of complex new programs.

The President has been accused recently of jamming the law-making machinery of Congress, of creating economic uncertainty and, as a questioner at the news conference said, of not being able "to cope" with the presidency.

Mr. Carter replied that he had been right to act on a wide range of controversial and difficult questions that had been either ignored or brushed too long. But Mr. Carter seemed more conciliatory than combative toward his critics, and he said that the pace and volume of his political initiatives would be noticeably more moderate in the next two years.

Commenting on suggestions that he had been inept, the President said, "I remember in this room last May someone asked me if my administration was all image and no substance, or style and no substance. I said, 'I don't know.' But I could not bring myself to say that. I said, 'I don't know.' But I could not bring myself to say that. I said, 'I don't know.' But I could not bring myself to say that."

Mr. Carter did not seem angered by the criticism. But he also seemed less ebullient and more guarded than he had been earlier in the year. He said that he liked the "difficult and controversial" and added, "But I could not bring myself to say that. I said, 'I don't know.' But I could not bring myself to say that. I said, 'I don't know.' But I could not bring myself to say that."

But he indicated some doubts about the possibility of achieving all his desires. "It might take us three or four more years to reach a final conclusion on welfare reform, or tax reform," he said, a prediction that he had not made before. It was, he said, better to get such difficult problems on the table and let the power centers and the people discuss them.

He said that his tax-reform bill would be held back until Congress deals with his energy proposals and with new funding for the depleted Social Security system. Mr. Carter was vague about whether the tax-reform package would come at the end of this congressional session or early next year, but he said it will definitely come.

Then, he indicated, there will be a breathing spell. "I was thinking the other day," he said, "about what new major legislative proposals might be forthcoming to next year and the year after. I can't think of any. I think we have addressed all the major problems already. I think most of the major debates now have already been initiated."

This was not quite as simple as the President made it sound. A top White House aide said later that Mr. Carter would probably try to introduce in the next two years national health insurance legislation and a comprehensive "urban policy," since they are commitments he has already made.

Nonetheless, his words may be a relief to critics such as Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, who Wednesday criticized Mr. Carter's economic policies and said he strongly suspected that "the ability of businessmen to assimilate new policy proposals into their planning framework has now been stretched pretty thin."

U.S. Navy Reports Desertions Hit A Record Rate

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—More sailors are deserting today than at any time in the U.S. Navy's 202-year history.

Navy leaders confirmed that the desertion rate for the fiscal year that ended last month was a record 81.7 for every 1,000 enlisted persons. Basically, Navy leaders said, today's young sailor looks upon his Navy service as a job rather than an obligation and quite to get out of additional sea duty.

"We've got to find the motivations for staying in the service," said Rear Adm. Carl Seiberlich, the Navy's deputy personnel director, who heads a new task force charged with slowing the exodus. "Who are the guys out there who want to go to sea?"

Seventy-nine per cent of the sailors who go absent without leave for more than 30 days are attached to a ship, said Adm. Seiberlich. Being absent for more than 30 days is considered desertion. He said that in fiscal 1977, there were 14,539 desertions out of a total enlisted force of 459,857 persons.



TEXAS BOUND—Gen. Omar Bradley, 84, the nation's only five-star general, relaxes after farewell ceremonies in Los Alamitos, Calif. The general, who was leaving the state to live in Texas, was presented with California's highest award, the Medal of Valor.

Signals Moderation

Carter Vows Breather in Legislative Plans

By Charles Mohr

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Ray Is Sentenced For Jail Escape

WARTBURG, Tenn., Oct. 28 (AP).—James Earl Ray, who said his prison break last June was the only way to win a new trial for the murder of Martin Luther King Jr., was convicted yesterday of escape.

Ray, 40, serving a 99-year term after pleading guilty to killing the civil rights leader in April 1968 and six inmates climbed the walls of Brushy Mountain Penitentiary on June 10. He was sentenced to an additional one to two years in prison for escape. His attorneys said that they will seek a new trial on the escape charge. Ray would have been eligible for parole in 1968.

Ray, testified that his escape was aimed at making a deal with Attorney General Griffin Bell to turn himself in later in exchange for a new murder trial.

House Approves TV Broadcasts

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The House approved yesterday live radio and television broadcasts of its proceedings, probably starting early next year.

The House adopted, 342 to 44, a resolution establishing a closed-circuit system to carry debates and votes from its chamber. The broadcasts will be available to stations that want them.

The Senate is considering live broadcasts of its activities, possibly beginning with the debate on the Panama Canal treaties next year.

Physicists Hope to Transmit Code Directly Through Earth

By Malcolm W. Browne

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—A team of atomic physicists has predicted that the first message to be sent directly through the earth rather than around it could be transmitted along a beam of subatomic neutrino particles as early as next year.

The test transmission could change communications as profoundly, they said, as did the first experiments in wireless telegraphy by Guglielmo Marconi in the 1890s.

One early possibility would be to communicate with deeply submerged missile submarines. This is a national security problem that has defied conventional radio systems. The Navy is vitally interested in the problem and has spent \$114 million trying to overcome it.

Proponents of neutrino communications say that the system could be developed to the point of carrying high-quality television signals and other complex information.

The neutrino is one of the fundamental subatomic particles. Because it carries no electrical charge and has either no mass or nearly no mass, for decades the neutrino evaded the traditional detection tools of scientists by simply passing through them.

The average neutrino is capable of passing through most of the matter in the universe without colliding with anything, without slowing down and without losing any appreciable part of the energy with which it began its life.

However, it has been found that neutrinos fired in seven-second bursts from high-energy particle accelerators occasionally collide with other particles, at the rate of one collision for every 100,000 of matter that the beam penetrates. (The accelerator cannot handle neutrinos directly. It directs a high-energy beam of protons into a bar of aluminum and the resulting atomic collisions produce neutrinos, among other particles.)

Enormously sensitive detection devices have been built to observe the tiny flash of light such a collision produces, as well as an audible sound. While the neutrinos cannot be perceived directly, the particle debris, light and noise of their collisions can be.

A group of physicists headed by Dr. Peter Kotzer of Western Washington University, of Bellingham, Wash., has predicted that information encoded in a way analogous to Morse code could be put into the pulses of a neutrino beam at its source and received and decoded by

\$50,000 Ransom Frees Canadian

SHERBROOKE, Quebec, Oct. 28 (AP).—Charles Marion, a credit union employee abducted from his summer home nearly 12 weeks ago, was released in good condition last night.

Mr. Marion's son, Pierre, dropped off a \$50,000 ransom—a fraction of the \$1 million originally demanded—day earlier on a country road east of Sherbrooke, the police reported. Four men reportedly picked up the ransom, consisting of small bills in clear plastic sacks.

More than 100 neighbors crowded around the Marion family home after the police informed relatives that the 57-year-old hostage had been freed.

Obituaries

James Cain, 85, U.S. Novelist of Gruff Style

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (WP).—James M. Cain, 85, the best-selling author who was the poet of the hard-boiled school of the U.S. novel, died at his home in Hyattsville, Md., last night.

Although he wrote almost 20 novels, Mr. Cain is best remembered for "The Postman Always Rings Twice" (1934), "Double Indemnity" (1936), and "Mildred Pierce" (1941).

Those books, which were made into successful movies, contained violence and probably as much sex as the conventions of the 1930s and early 1940s would abide.

The books were written in a gruff, direct style that embodied the forthrightness of uncluttered colloquial speech. Taut and spare, the books were written with a terseness that reminded many critics of Hemingway. Mr. Cain's work was so readable that many critics of the 1930s and 1940s seemed to take it almost for granted that the work lacked substance.

Greedy Theme

That judgment would appear open to question. Mr. Cain's best books seem to portray a California character, an underlying ruthlessness and restlessness that writers of the 1970s still struggle to capture. Against this background, Mr. Cain's characters play out their destinies—beaten, tempted and finally destroyed by a greed that may be universal.

"People talk about my characters being tough," he once said. "But all my guys are a bunch of yellow-bellied rats. I thought if I ever met Hemingway I would ask him, 'How long do you boil them to make them tough?'"

Mr. Cain was born in Annapolis, Md., the eldest of five children and the son of a mother who was a singer and a father who was a professor. As an 18-year-old college graduate, he once recalled, he "moved quickly from one job to another and lost most of them." At 21, he decided to be a singer but gave that up. He earned a master's degree in 1917 and entered journalism, working first for the Baltimore American and later the Baltimore Sun.

During World War I, he served in France, editing an Army weekly; he returned to the Sun and, in the late 1920s, became an editorial writer for the prestigious New York World.

He contributed articles to ELI, Menckner's American Mercury, began writing plays and absorbed dramatic technique under the tutelage of play-doctor Vincent Lawrence.

At the same time, Mr. Cain was developing the skill as a stylist that made him unique. In the style that was imitatively his own, he explained, "I don't read other novelists, because I'm afraid I'll start writing like those guys."

After the success of his early

showers of particles would be recorded each time a neutrino collided with a larger particle. The tiny resulting flashes of light would then, it is hoped, be retransmitted into the original message.

Dr. Kotzer said that the Fermi laboratory currently lacked the \$2.7 million that would be required to make the modifications in its accelerator to send a neutrino beam into the earth. His own university will need to raise from \$500,000 to \$1 million to build the necessary detectors in Puget Sound, he said. Dr.

California Experts Disagree On Continuation of Drought

By Gladwyn Hill

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The question of whether the great California drought will continue into a third year and that the Sierra Nevada water shed will get only 70 to 75 per cent of normal precipitation in the season that started this month.

But there are more optimistic predictions. Orman Granger, a climatologist at the University of California at Berkeley, studied regional weather patterns some years ago and discovered an area in Mexico that he said provides a seven-year preview of California weather.

It is a portion of the state of Oaxaca extending from Mazatlan to Salina Cruz. Mr. Granger said that California echoes its weather 95 per cent of the time. It was hit by a drought seven years before California. On the basis of its subsequent experience, Mr. Granger said, California in the next few months should get a 100-per-cent increase in moisture.

A sign in the state drought center at Sacramento says: "We need 130 per cent of normal next year to break the drought."

The federal Bureau of Reclamation, whose dams and reservoirs provide much of California's irrigation water, said that statistically the chances are good that the drought will end. On the basis of historical records, the agency said, there is only a 2-per-cent chance that next year will be as bad as this year; a 13-per-cent chance of it being as bad as last year; and odds of nearly two to one that it will be normal.

State officials noted that periods of subnormal precipitation have extended for as long as six years, although recently shorter dry spells have been more common.

The U.S. Geological Survey office at Menlo Park, Calif., has been studying the stump of an ancient lodgepole pine found in 1963 near Lake Tahoe.

Radioactive carbon dating indicated that the tree lived from about 820 to 1,040 A.D. Its ring formations show that it experienced a dry spell that persisted for 120 years.

"It should warn us," said Dr. David Adam, a staff geologist, "to be prepared for long periods of dryness that have occurred at least locally in the past and could occur again."

U.S. Envoy to Unesco

PARIS, Oct. 28 (JHT).—Esteban Torres, the new permanent U.S. delegate to Unesco, today presented his credentials to Director-General Amado Mahter. It is the first time the United States will be represented in Unesco by an official with the rank of ambassador.

House Approves Leap in Tax for Social Security

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (AP).—The House voted yesterday to keep the Social Security system from going broke by drastically increasing the taxes paid by more than 100 million U.S. workers and their employers. The bill passed 275 to 146 and was sent to the Senate, where similar legislation is being prepared.

The maximum Social Security tax would more than triple in the next decade, from \$95 per year to \$3,025. The large tax increases were made necessary by deficits in the Social Security fund in recent years. Without the new funding, the system could go broke in a few years.

The House bill would add still further to the drastic tax increases recommended by removing all limits on wages earned by recipients of Social Security pensions.

The amendment would phase out the current limit of \$3,000 in outside earnings by 1982.

U.K. Poll Says Labor Is Gaining

LONDON, Oct. 28 (AP).—Britain's ruling Labor party, which recently was running 14.5 per cent behind Margaret Thatcher's opposition Conservatives in public opinion polls, is now neck and neck for public support, a Gallup poll revealed yesterday.

According to the poll, conducted for the Daily Telegraph, if a general election were held immediately, 45 per cent of those polled would vote for each of the two major parties. Eight per cent would vote for the small Liberal party and 2 per cent would vote for other parties.

The poll, of 1,011 voters, was made before yesterday's mini-budget was unveiled—which some commentators see as a giveaway measure by Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey aiming at a general election next spring or early summer. Under British law, Labor has until 1979 before they must call an election, but Prime Minister James Callaghan can call one at any time.

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The Keeper of Confidence

One thing that President Carter does not need just now is a loud public row with the Federal Reserve Board's combative chairman, Arthur Burns. But he's got it. The White House has been wringing its hands and apologizing and explaining that, gee, the statement last week on interest rates wasn't meant quite the way it sounded. But Mr. Burns isn't going to let the administration off quite so easily. In a very plain-spoken reply on Tuesday, he offered a pointed commentary on the general character of the administration's economic strategy. He concluded with the thought, emphatically stated, that the nation's monetary policy—which means interest rates—is the Federal Reserve's responsibility and nobody else's.

It's more than usual Washington jousting over turf and prerogative. The quarrel is over a central political question: How to get economic growth up in order to get unemployment down. Mr. Carter's staff fears that Mr. Burns and the Federal Reserve, preoccupied with inflation, will force interest rates so high that they will chill the economic expansion. Mr. Burns retorts that excessive expansion of the money supply, to keep interest down, will bring another wave of inflation, destroying business confidence.

Business confidence has its ludicrous aspects. Businessmen constantly warn presidents that they are on the verge of losing it—that they will collectively hold their breath until they turn blue and the stock market faints. But something very much like that has in fact been happening in recent months. When businessmen have doubts about future earnings, they slow down on investment—and investment is what generates jobs. Mr. Burns is not always right, but when he gets on this subject he invariably deserves the closest possible attention. He is, you might say, the keeper of the confidence.

Mr. Burns is quite correct in saying that investment is lower than it ought to be at this stage of the business cycle. He cited a series of reasons. Low profits was one. The fear of future inflation was another. But then Mr. Burns added businessmen's confidence is also being eroded by an increasingly complicated Carter blizzard of social security, welfare reform and tax reform. Mr. Carter's answer, in his press conference this week, was mildly stated, since he does not want to prolong the dispute with the Federal Reserve. But it was right to the point. Most of those complicated blizzards about which busi-

nessmen complain are the result of the procrastination and evasions of the Republican practitioners who preceded him. With the exception of tax reform, which Mr. Carter has wisely put aside, they are not optional legislation.

Businessmen, for example, are right to worry about energy. But the Carter bill and the circus now going on in the Senate are only a small part of it. Any sophisticated business understands the vulnerability of this country to its foreign suppliers. It is literally true that the economic stability of this country, now and for some years to come, is balanced wholly on the willingness of one small country, Saudi Arabia, to keep pumping and shipping oil at a record rate. Any business operation sensitive to fuel costs would be negligent not to spend a lot of time thinking about that one. In this instance, thinking is bad for business confidence.

Recent history gives the best explanation of current low investment by business. In the 1960s the country entered a great boom that, it seemed, would never end. Companies got used to the carefree euphoria of steady expansion—until, of course, the jolting recessions of the 1970s. Then those companies learned another unpleasant truth—that the troubles assailing the U.S. economy frequently originate abroad.

The Federal Reserve's monetary policy is going to exert a large influence over U.S. prosperity in the coming year. But an even larger influence will be the performance of other countries that are the markets for U.S. goods. Low growth there would be very bad for the United States—and, particularly in Western Europe, low growth seems increasingly probable. It goes against U.S. tradition to concede that the success or failure of U.S. economic strategy does not lie entirely in U.S. hands. Unfortunately, that is the reality.

Neither tight money nor postponement of necessary legislation can restore the boom of the 1960s. The old international equilibrium went askew at the beginning of this decade. Governments and businesses around the world are now engaged in the slow, uncertain and unconfident process of building a new one.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Pace of Change in Spain

Bravo, again, for Spain. The cheering crowds that greeted the return of the veteran Catalan leader, Josep Tarradellas, to Barcelona this week paid tribute also to the skill with which the Madrid government is shedding the legacy of the Franco dictatorship.

Tarradellas was coming home to assume the presidency of a re-established regional government of Catalonia, one of the country's most industrialized regions. It was the last major redoubt of anti-Franco forces during the civil war four decades ago and Catalonians had felt alienated from the central government ever since. But now they can comfortably join in the process of constructing a new and democratic Spain.

When Franco died, he left formidable obstacles in the path of democracy. The long suppression of political parties, labor unions, and even the Basque and Catalan languages threatened an explosion—demands for an overnight transformation. Yet army hardliners stood ready to intervene against any shift that they deemed too rapid. All this has changed dramatically in two years, especially in the 15 months since Premier Adolfo Suarez took the reins of government.

The Premier, with the help of King Juan Carlos, has, in measured steps, achieved far-reaching institutional reform. Political prisoners have been amnestied; political parties, including the Communists, have been legalized; a national referendum and parliamentary elections have been held; and now, a degree of Catalan self-rule has been restored. The Premier's self-assurance, and the conservative tone of his pronouncements, have kept the army loyal through a pace of change that many believed impossible.

Except in the Basque country, where progress toward some autonomy has been slow, the threat of political violence has been contained. At the same time, the government has avoided labor strife by encouraging fairly generous wage settlements. These undoubtedly aggravated inflation, but they also paved the way for the help now coming from Socialists and Communists in persuading labor to accept austerity programs to curb inflation. It has been a most impressive performance, one that should advance the cause of democracy throughout Mediterranean Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

The Sanctions Hassle

Britain and the United States are at cross-purposes over the question of sanctions against South Africa. That much is clear. But when one comes to delve into the whys and wherefores, the picture becomes more murky. President Carter, as part of his domestic vote-catching image as the champion of "human rights" everywhere, is keen that America should be seen at the United Nations to be on the side of those Third World and black African states which

want to punish South Africa because of its race policies. These countries are putting up in the Security Council proposals for a mandatory embargo on arms sales. In principle, Britain would have no objection to this, since she already operates a voluntary ban on arms sales (as does also the United States). The trouble is that it would involve invoking Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, declaring South Africa a threat to world peace.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

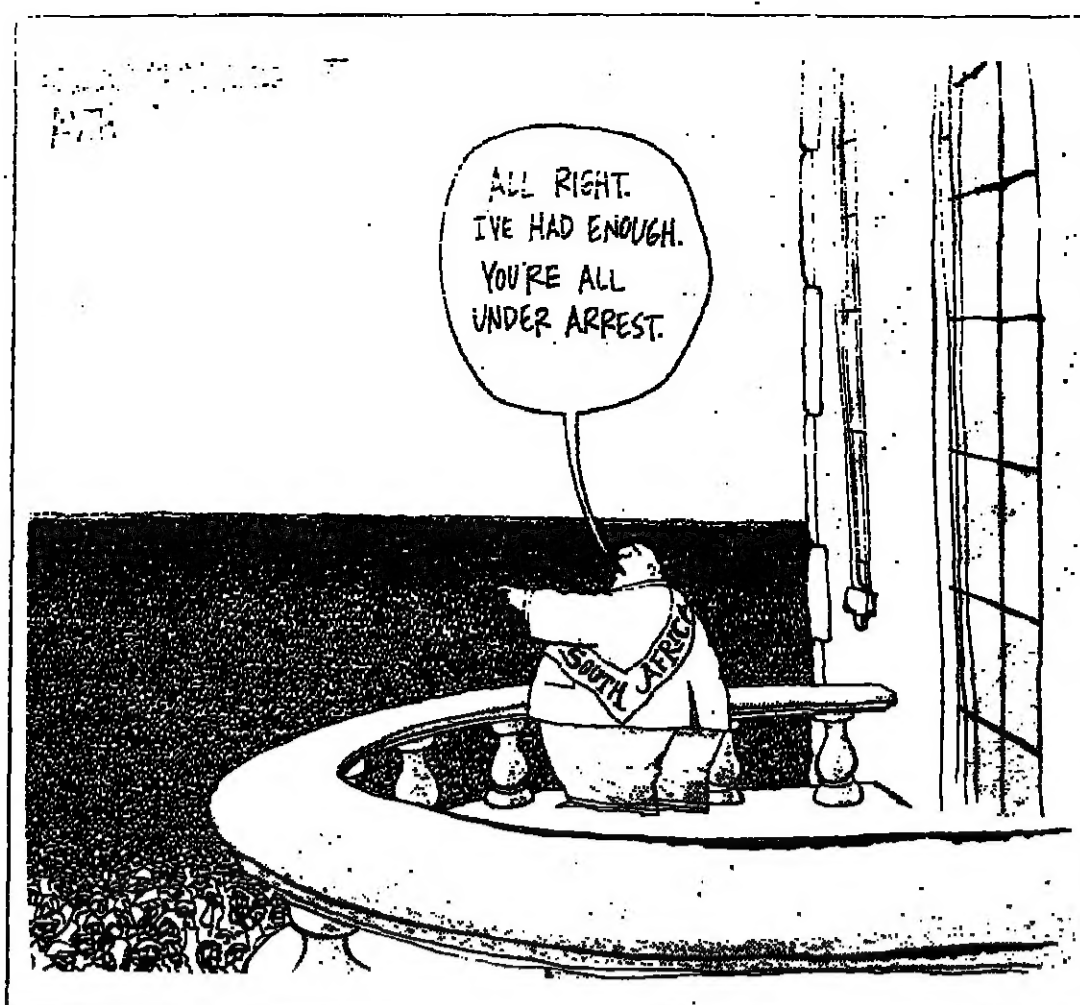
October 29, 1902

PARIS—The crusade of the dog-lovers for the transportation of their "best friends" by the Metropolitan subway has topped up again. The Figaro says that the management of the underground line has at last been "touched" by the appeals of the dog-owners and seriously contemplates placing on service cars in which the "inseparables," master and dog, will be allowed to take passage.

Fifty Years Ago

October 29, 1927

NEW YORK—The dawn of a new era in aviation is forecast by an announcement made by the Curtiss Co. that their engineers have perfected a new type of flying machine capable of perpendicular flight at a speed of 1,800 feet per minute. The statement is made on the basis of wind tunnel experiments made in the Garden City, N.Y., laboratory of the company. The experimental model has four wings.



Treaty Support From 'The Duke'

By John Wayne

WASHINGTON—My interest in Panama goes back to the 1940s. I have friends on both ends of that country's political spectrum. As a matter of fact, my first introduction to the Panamanian situation was in the 1930s when Harmodio Aras was president. He was probably the best-liked figure in all of Latin America and one of the very few presidents who has ever completed a term. His wife and his son Tito, then about 12 years old, visited me in California. Another son, Tony, was godfather to one of my daughters. I am going into these personal things only to show that I have had reasons to give attention to our relationships down there.

I have followed the Panamanian situation since the time the State Department ensured our losing good relationships with Panama by changing its policy and charging extremely high prices for tuition for the children of several Panamanian families to go to Canal Zone schools. These families were continually involved in the leadership and administration of Panama. I think it would have been quite obvious that with their children attending our schools they would have our point of view. I wrote a letter to our administration at that time to apprise it of this situation. Nothing was done.

I was appalled when Gen. Eisenhower appeared to have given the sovereignty of the canal away by allowing the Panamanian flag to fly there; but at that time, neither Congress nor the press, nor the conservatives uttered any kind of cry. I did, but it was a voice in the wilderness.

In checking to find the reason for President Eisenhower's actions, I found out that, although we had the rights to the ownership and jurisdiction of the canal, Panama had not surrendered sovereignty. I also found out that the United States, in the Aras-Roosevelt Treaty of 1936, ratified in 1939, recognized the sovereignty of Panama in the Canal Zone as it was originally stated in the 1903 agreement.

Flags Issue

In negotiations during the Kennedy administration, it was further agreed that any place within the civil area that the U.S. flag flew, there must be a Panamanian flag raised.

Our people in the Zone tried to avoid this by removing flagpoles. This started irrational actions by both sides. During those

student riots that took place in 1964, then-President Lyndon Johnson told the world that there would be a gradual return of the canal to Panamanian possession. There were still no outbreaks from the people who are now complaining, but these acts, plus common decency to the dignity of Panama, demanded a re-evaluation of our treaty.

Now, let's take these new treaties for what they are. We do not give up one active military installation for the next quarter of a century. We do transfer to Panama in the civil canal area such governmental activities as police and fire protection, civil administration, post offices, courts, customs, garbage collection and maintenance of certain areas that are not necessary to manage the canal. The canal will continue to be run by a U.S. agency whose board of directors will comprise nine members—five American, and four Panamanian. These four will be selected by the United States from a list proposed by Panama. This board of directors will not have any authority over our military bases, which we will have there for a quarter of a century under the terms of the treaties.

Jobs Ensured

The treaties ensure the jobs of all U.S. citizens working on the canal and their continued use of their rented homes at the present rate, which averages \$150 a month, including utilities, garbage collection, sewerage, upkeep of the grounds and maintenance of buildings. All this is guaranteed to each until retirement or completion of his contract.

When these responsibilities are transferred to Panama, the Canal Co. will also transfer \$10 million a year of the toll charges. I doubt if this will cover the operating costs. So does our government. Therefore, this U.S. Canal Co. Agency, which will still be running the canal for the next 20 years, will be instructed to raise the toll charges 30 cents per ton, or about 0.00015 cent per pound, to be given to Panama to cover such contingencies as inflation plus rental for the 120,000 acres that the United States will continue to hold for its military installations. This added toll charge could amount to \$40 million in the years to come—but none of it will come out of our pockets. We will not be required to pay one dollar to Panama when these treaties are put into effect.

Regarding Communism, there

will always be accusations and counter-accusations. Gen. Torrijos has never followed the Marxist line. Even in his speech when he visited Cuba, he stated that Castro had ensured schooling and developed a system of feeding his people, but at a high social cost. Because of this he stated that what was aspirin for Cuba was not necessarily the right medicine for Panama, which is putting it about as plainly as possible, when you are visiting in a foreign country, that you do not agree with their methods.

I have carefully studied the treaties, and I support them on the basis of my belief that the United States always looks to the future and that our people have demonstrated qualities of justice and reason for 200 years. That attitude has made our country a great nation. The new treaties modernize an outmoded relationship with a friendly and hospitable country. They also solve an international question with our other Latin American neighbors. Finally, the treaties protect and legitimize fundamental interests of our country.

John (Duke) Wayne, the actor, wrote this article for The Washington Post.

All Is Fare...etc....etc.

By C.E. Meyer Jr.

NEW YORK—It may sound funny coming from someone whose airline passengers he's trying to lure away, but hooray for Freddie Laker! With his Barnum & Bailey enthusiasm, he's managed to restore some good-natured fun to our industry. But we owe him an even more important vote of thanks.

In his own flamboyant way, he's focused tremendous public attention on something the rest of us have been trying to get across with mixed success: These days, there are some remarkable bargains in air travel.

Twenty years ago, when a New York subway ride cost 15 cents, when it cost three cents to mail a letter within the United States, and you could buy a new Chevy for less than \$2,000, the cheapest round-trip ticket from New York to London would have cost you \$425.

Today the subway's 50 cents, the 13-cent stamp is about to become extinct, and the cheapest model Volkswagen will set you back more than \$4,000—but you can fly to London and back for \$239 on a no-reservations basis, and for \$29 more you can fly TWA. Pan Am, British Airways and others with a reservation.

Miracle

But while that miracle's been happening, a couple of myths have been perpetuated about air transportation that call for straightening out.

Myth No. 1 is that there's an international big-airline "cartel" that conspires to keep fares at an artificially high level.

The way a real cartel functions is that a closed group in control of a commodity limits its supply in order to drive up its price. But the association of 27 transatlantic scheduled airlines known as IATA (International Air Transport Association) would get very poor marks as a cartel. It has no power to limit the number of flights offered by its members, many of whom are government-owned airlines that don't mind a bit if they can use them to promote tourism back home.

Benefits

What has happened historically, in fact, is that the members agree to set their fares at the lowest level they can get everyone to accept. For example, even before Skytrain, under certain applicable conditions, you could have bought a scheduled-airline ticket to London and back for as little as \$350. IATA enables the transatlantic traveler to enjoy some other very real benefits. Because of its

On Reforming Spook

By C.L. Sulzberger

WASHINGTON—In a study of the changing role of national and security services in many countries, forced by altering requirements and goals, three Swedish authorities conclude that a major reform is likely soon to occur in more brutal aspects of the Soviet secret police system. They predict.

It can be surmised that the practice of the Soviet L.S. (intelligence and security) services to imprison and mistreat in mental hospitals political deviants will be discontinued. The practice has become such an international scandal that together with the rest of the world the Communist parties outside the U.S.S.R. have expressed their horror, thus putting pressure on the Soviet government to reform this aspect of its security behavior.

The authors of this study are faculty members at Sweden's Lund University: S. Dedijer, S. Hallden, and A. Liden. Dedijer has unique experience in the field because he openly acknowledges working in the past for the Soviet, U.S. and Yugoslav intelligence services. He has been both a U.S. and Yugoslav citizen but is now Swedish. Their article is scheduled for publication in a journal of the Stockholm Foreign Affairs Institute.

Harsh Habit

Ending the harsh Soviet habit of incarcerating political dissidents in asylums or prisons is forecast against a background of widespread international change in intelligence service objectives and behavior, according to the study. Gradually it is being acknowledged in many lands that national goals of L.S. are modified by a complex world and various pressures are causing governments to initiate reform.

Usually this trend has been triggered or hastened by intelligence failures or L.S. scandals, either violating national laws or accepted international norms. The Swedish analysts make an interesting point: "No country, regardless of its political system, size or degree of development is exempt from such failures or scandals." It specifically lists Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union among these.

The mass media's role is emphasized. It has often circulated "revealing" and "sensitive" information leaked by rival agencies in one country, or by defectors, or by information "planted" by foreign L.S. services. "The last is frequently called 'disinformation' since it aims to embarrass an adversary and mixes truth with falsehood."

Reforms in previously established L.S. systems have occurred in six countries cited by the au-

thors in special studies. Among the Netherlands, Austria, Sweden, Italy and the U.S.

A 1972 Norwegian control committee was created to supervise L.S. matters and report to government which may, if desired, forward the report to parliament. The Netherlands has established a coordinator of L.S. branches. In May, 1977, a ministerial committee in Canada was assigned to "coordinate" Australian intelligence.

Last year, following an espionage scandal, Sweden formed committees to oversee intelligence. A series of scandals, mainly involving internal political affairs, touched off studies of intelligence, touching off studies of intelligence, touching off studies of intelligence. This would name a legislative committee headed by prime minister to watch over intelligence.

As might be expected, the per emphasizes changes in U.S. intelligence structure. Less space is devoted to this; might be expected because much is already known. The study says: "The purpose of this committee (Senate Committee of Intelligence) in the United States is to investigate L.S. activities in paper and in practice in parably greater than any in the world."

The Swedish experts point that the definition of "What intelligence" has greatly expanded. It now includes social technology in a social psychological information, of this is not simply of use to a nation's military and policy makers but also to enterprises and other "colleagues of a nation."

Rigid Secrecy

Moreover, they assert, secrecy is no longer always essential factor of intelligence. The need to avoid "self-censorship" encourages "trade change with foreign L.S." So as such obviously remain great importance but it is never be allowed to have democracy.

In this respect, the study concludes: "The transparency of the United States and debate on it is two or three of magnitude greater in reason to that of other democratic countries."

"The power of the United States today has one of its in its still overwhelming preponderance in the growth of edge, industry, science and technology and the use of dem—over all the rest of the y

interline agreements, for example, you can fly over on TWA, and come back on Pan Am or British Airways. If you like—all on the same ticket. You can fly from Burlington, Vt., to New York to Paris to Lyons without having to buy separate tickets for each leg from Allegheny, TWA and Air Inter—or having to recheck your bags every time you land. IATA also means there aren't 27 different sets of fare structures for the same trip instead of the present single one—which has enough options at different levels to confuse many people as it is.

Myth No. 2 is that the big scheduled airlines would never lower their fares unless challenged by an outside competitor like Mr. Laker.

Mr. Laker did not invent cheap fares. The various scheduled carriers have served up a veritable feast of them in the past year alone. American Airlines introduced the Super Saver transcontinental fare, which lets you fly coast-to-coast for as much as 45 per cent under regular coach fare; Delta has its \$55 Aerobus from New York to Miami, Allegheny has its Simple Saver, and Texas International has its Peanut Fare; Pan American first proposed the \$356 transatlantic Budget Fare; TWA offered an innovative \$17 standby fare between Los Angeles and San Francisco and its \$99 Super Coach service between Chicago and Los Angeles.

Bargains

Every one of those bargains came from competition among the scheduled airlines—not because of any threat from outside. In fact, the scheduled airlines have been pushing for a lower

advance-purchase excursion across the Atlantic for some three years, but it wasn't Skytrain gave them a hand that they finally got government approval.

Which brings me to yet another myth, the one which of that the major carriers will offer transatlantic bargain if Skytrain stays in the m but that if for some reason forced to leave, they'll just prices up again. That is speculation ignores the economics of life. As long as promotional fare gets enough new business to then compensate for the revenues lost by the price, don't know an airline in business that wouldn't be fully go on offering it for

Skim the Cream

But there's something a bear in mind. Anybody who your brother-in-law could a plane and offer a Super Fare to San Francisco over July 4th weekend and money—because that's everybody wants to go where and that's where a them want to go. But a schedule doesn't just fly the holiday weekends. It flies every day, full or empty, it also flies to dozens of places, too, year round, year. That's how we're different from the would-be skimmers. In addition to of bargains, we're part of a and, I believe, essential part of industry system.

C. E. Meyer Jr., president chief airline officer of World Airlines, wrote this for The New York Times.

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Dollar Hits Record Low in Tokyo

YOKO, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The dollar, which had been trading at 250.55 yen for the first time in the Tokyo foreign exchange market today.

The U.S. currency, which closed at 250.55 yen in early trading and fell to 250.50 yen by the end of the day, was the lowest it has ever been in Tokyo.

Measures to boost imports, stimulate domestic demand and hold down exports must be quickly implemented, he said.

Finance Minister Hideo Boh said he is gravely concerned by the effect of the sharply rising yen on Japan's industry and economy.

Mr. Boh told a press conference that it is a serious matter that the yen has strengthened to less than 250 to the dollar.

Measures to boost imports, stimulate domestic demand and hold down exports must be quickly implemented, he said.

Tadashi Kuranari, director general of the Economic Planning Agency, said at a third press conference he thinks the advance of the yen will have a serious impact on the Japanese economy and its effects will come out prominently in fiscal 1978, beginning next April.

View in W. Germany
FRANKFURT, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Several top foreign exchange

dealers here expect the dollar to stabilize against the yen and the deutsche mark at its current levels or even to firm slightly over the next few weeks, but also expect a further drop against the yen in the longer term to as low as 227 or 228 yen.

Partly as a result of what dealers view as overvaluing of the U.S. currency lately, the dollar should benefit from technical factors over the next several weeks, such as commercial buying orders from multinational corporations as well as from Japanese importers, they said.

Dealers also cited the lower-than-expected U.S. September trade deficit and the recent boost in some major U.S. banks' prime rate to 7 3/4 per cent as working in the dollar's favor.

The yen was quoted here late yesterday at a record high of 250.50 marks for 100 yen.

The dollar-market rate, meanwhile, is generally expected to hover near the 228-mark level over the next few weeks, though one dealer said he thought commercial demand could boost it as high as 227 or 228 marks.

The yen's recent rise against the mark, meanwhile, is regarded with concern here only insofar as it reflects the dollar's weakness against the Japanese currency and the spillover effect this has on the dollar-market rate.

Dealers here view the upward climb of the mark against the dollar with concern, claiming that it is unjustified given Germany's current economic climate.

Ernst E. Hennrich, president of the Bundesbank, who said last week that price-control relationships between the United States and Germany do not justify the recent rise of the mark against the dollar.

Dealers are thus skeptical that the dollar will stay stable for long. As one dealer put it, "commercial demand can only have an effect in a calm market, and there are too many political and psychological unknowns right now to be able to predict that sort of a market."

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (NYT).—The basic money supply declined \$1.1 billion in the week ended Oct. 19, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday, but the drop was apparently not as large as Wall Street had expected.

The basic money supply, which is known as M-1 and is made up of currency in circulation plus funds on deposit in checking accounts, averaged an estimated \$333.3 billion for the week ended Oct. 19, down from a revised \$334.4 billion week earlier.

The broader money supply, known as M-2, fell \$1 billion to \$708.9 billion in the same week. M-2 is the basic money supply plus some time deposits at commercial banks.

Over the latest 52-week period, M-1 expanded at a 7.7-per-cent annual rate and M-2 grew at a 10.4-per-cent rate—both faster than the Federal Reserve previously considered appropriate.

In July, it disclosed that it thought M-1 should increase at a rate between 4 and 5.5 per cent and M-2 between 7 and 9.5 per cent from the second quarter of 1977 to the second quarter of 1978.

Earlier this month, the Fed set growth-rate ranges for the third quarter of 1978. Those ranges are expected to be made public when Arthur Burns, chairman of the Fed, testifies before Congress Nov. 9.

Some money-market economists have been projecting slower money-supply growth in the next several weeks, a deceleration that should permit the Federal Reserve to pause in the strategy of pushing short-term rates higher.

Blue Seas
A larger decrease than \$1.1 billion would have been greater assurance that such a pause would take place, and some dealers were already beginning to look ahead to next week when they predict the money supply will be up.

The interest rates monitored by the Federal Reserve each week were all level or down slightly, reflecting the pause in the last week. The federal funds rate, the money market's basic short-term rate, inched down 1 basis point to 6.50 per cent from 6.55 per cent. Dealer-placed commercial paper slipped 2 basis points to 6.57 from 6.59 per cent, a decline that means Citicorp would not lift its base rate on commercial loans from 7.75 per cent today.

Nationally, in the week ended Oct. 19, business loans increased \$486 million to \$121.8 billion, up \$4 billion from late October, 1976. In addition, commercial paper expanded \$689 million in the week ended Wednesday, its seventh weekly increase in a row, for a net gain of almost \$2.1 billion.

After the Federal Reserve raised the discount rate Tuesday, the interest it charges on loans to banks, borrowing from the central bank declined. For the week ended Wednesday, it averaged \$1.3 billion, down from \$1.7 billion the week before.

In the money market yesterday, federal funds traded within a range of 6 9/16 to 6 5/8 per cent, and the Federal Reserve injected some temporary reserves into the banking system by purchasing government securities with the proviso that they be bought back in four days.

Aide Sees U.S. Tax-Plan Overhaul

By Leonard Silk

TEHRAN, Oct. 28 (NYT).—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, traveling in the Middle East, said yesterday that President Carter's decision to delay the tax bill until the new year is more than a tactical move to clear the way for the energy and social security bills before Congress adjourns.

It also represents a decision by the administration to reconsider its original tax package in order to improve business confidence and provide extra stimulus for the economy, Mr. Blumenthal said.

The decision was taken "in the light of concerns" over continued growth in the coming year. In an interview two hours before the President's announcement in Washington, Mr. Blumenthal said the administration would more time to "consult further with the business community" on existing tax proposals.

The Treasury Secretary indicated that measures that appeared to be disturbing to business investment would be carefully reexamined and if necessary dropped from the administration's bill. "What we need is business investment and business confidence," he said.

He specifically included in the coming review the proposal for repeal of the capital gains tax, to which many businessmen and investors have strongly objected. Mr. Blumenthal said the review

N.Y. Prices Show Gains For Third Session in Row

NEW YORK, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—The stock market rode out some earlier weakness and posted its third straight gain in moderate trading today.

The advance was somewhat tempered by fresh evidence that the pace of economic growth will probably slow more in the days ahead.

The government said at the opening of the U.S. index of leading economic indicators today 0.3 per cent in September, and money supply watchers were unhappy after the Federal Reserve Board late yesterday reported a smaller-than-expected decline in the two most closely-watched monetary yardsticks.

The Dow Jones industrial average was ahead 4.07 to 823.68. It lacked on 520 points yesterday and in the previous session it was up 11.87 points. Some 825 issues gained against about 530 decliners.

Volume totaled 15.05 million shares, down from 21.92 million yesterday.

President Carter spread more uncertainty with his announcement at yesterday's news conference that the long-awaited tax reform proposal would be delayed until after Congress adjourns.

The package is expected to contain some tax breaks for business. The most actively-traded issue and also one of the biggest winners on the Big Board was Veeva. The stock jumped 1 1/2 to 23 3/4 on a take-over bid by Combustion Engineering.

President Carter is waiting to see how the economy looks before deciding whether to cut taxes next year to stimulate the economy and create new jobs.

The Commerce Department revised its August index from a rise of 0.8 per cent to 1.4 per cent because of new figures showing big increases in net business formation. This indicator includes businesses' telephone installations and other signs of their willingness to expand.

The August increase was the biggest since a 2-per-cent rise in March and a series of 2 and 3-per-cent increases in mid-1975 at the end of the recession.

With a 0.1-per-cent increase in July, the total three-month increase is 1.8 per cent. In the second quarter of the year, the index was unchanged.

Although the overall September index rose, the increases were confined to only four of the 10 indicators available. They were changes in the money supply, changes in plants and equipment, changes in sensitive prices and liquid assets.

Color television exports totaled 415,000 units, down 25 per cent from 555,000 units in September 1976. Exports to the U.S. market totaled 130,000 units, down more than 40 per cent from 237,000 units a year ago.

Another official statement today said Japan's September motor vehicle exports totaled a record monthly high of 368,373 units, up 18.8 per cent from 333,794 in the prior month and up 33.4 per cent from 276,111 units in the year earlier.

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Bank of Tokyo clerk posts dollar at record low.

Japanese Import Contracts Fall for 5th Month in Row

TOKYO, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Import contracts received by the 14 major trading houses in Japan in September declined on a year-to-year basis for the fifth consecutive month, but were up from the prior month, the Japan Foreign Trade Council announced today.

Import contracts totaled 924 billion yen, \$4 billion at 250 yen to the dollar, down 15.1 per cent from the year earlier month, but up sharply by 82.4 per cent from August when the year-to-year decline was 24.4 per cent and the monthly drop 14.4 per cent.

Export contracts outlast imports again to total 1,226 billion yen, down 5 per cent from the year earlier month, but up 15.3 per cent from August. In August, the export contracts were up sharply by 40.4 per cent in the year and 85 per cent from July.

Export contracts for the first half-year of fiscal 1977 (April-September) totaled 5,917 billion yen, up 10.1 per cent from 5,372 billion yen in the year-earlier period, while import contracts during the period totaled 4,817 billion yen, down 16.1 per cent from 5,743 billion yen a year earlier.

The announcement noted that the September drop in contracts for exports and imports from year ago levels was mainly attributed to worsening export conditions because of the strong rise of the yen and the sluggishness of domestic economic activity.

Export contracts during the period to the United States totaled 943.4 billion yen, up 6.7 per cent from the year-earlier period. Import contracts from the United States were 1,156 billion yen, down 17.5 per cent.

Export contracts to Western Europe totaled 538.8 billion yen, down 12.5 per cent, while imports were 277.7 billion yen, down 3.8 per cent.

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Leading Index Rises in U.S.

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Alien Investment By U.S. Rises

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—The U.S. net international investment position rose \$7.9 billion to \$25.5 billion at the end of 1976 after rising \$1.5 billion in 1975, the Commerce Department said today.

The latest increase was due to net capital outflows of \$8.4 billion, net reinvested earnings of \$6.1 billion and net valuation and other adjustments of \$6.6 billion.

The department said the adjustments mainly reflect appreciation of U.S.-owned U.S. stocks. U.S. assets abroad rose \$5.7 billion to \$347.7 billion while foreign assets in the United States rose \$43.5 billion to \$264.2 billion.

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Canadian Dollar Recovers; S. Unit Weakens Further

OTTAWA, Oct. 28 (AP-DJ).—Canadian dollar staged a recovery today following news that the Canadian government arranged a \$1.5-billion credit which could be used to support its currency on foreign exchange market.

The Canadian dollar, which fell to a 40-year low, rose 0.04 U.S. cents in early trading to 70.00 cents overnight.

European interests covered short positions, dealers said, after U.S. and Canadian currencies were further revalued and finished at 90.80, its highest level in two months.

Meanwhile, the U.S. dollar fell to 250.50 yen in Tokyo, its lowest level in more than 20 years.

Mex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 28

[illegible]

Amex Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 28

Stocks and Bonds	High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amex 100	140.15	139.85	140.00	139.90	+0.10
Amex 200	139.85	139.55	139.70	139.60	+0.10
Amex 300	139.55	139.25	139.40	139.30	+0.10
Amex 400	139.25	138.95	139.10	139.00	+0.10
Amex 500	138.95	138.65	138.80	138.70	+0.10
Amex 600	138.65	138.35	138.50	138.40	+0.10
Amex 700	138.35	138.05	138.20	138.10	+0.10
Amex 800	138.05	137.75	137.90	137.80	+0.10
Amex 900	137.75	137.45	137.60	137.50	+0.10
Amex 1000	137.45	137.15	137.30	137.20	+0.10
Amex 1100	137.15	136.85	137.00	136.90	+0.10
Amex 1200	136.85	136.55	136.70	136.60	+0.10
Amex 1300	136.55	136.25	136.40	136.30	+0.10
Amex 1400	136.25	135.95	136.10	136.00	+0.10
Amex 1500	135.95	135.65	135.80	135.70	+0.10
Amex 1600	135.65	135.35	135.50	135.40	+0.10
Amex 1700	135.35	135.05	135.20	135.10	+0.10
Amex 1800	135.05	134.75	134.90	134.80	+0.10
Amex 1900	134.75	134.45	134.60	134.50	+0.10
Amex 2000	134.45	134.15	134.30	134.20	+0.10
Amex 2100	134.15	133.85	134.00	133.90	+0.10
Amex 2200	133.85	133.55	133.70	133.60	+0.10
Amex 2300	133.55	133.25	133.40	133.30	+0.10
Amex 2400	133.25	132.95	133.10	133.00	+0.10
Amex 2500	132.95	132.65	132.80	132.70	+0.10
Amex 2600	132.65	132.35	132.50	132.40	+0.10
Amex 2700	132.35	132.05	132.20	132.10	+0.10
Amex 2800	132.05	131.75	131.90	131.80	+0.10
Amex 2900	131.75	131.45	131.60	131.50	+0.10
Amex 3000	131.45	131.15	131.30	131.20	+0.10
Amex 3100	131.15	130.85	131.00	130.90	+0.10
Amex 3200	130.85	130.55	130.70	130.60	+0.10
Amex 3300	130.55	130.25	130.40	130.30	+0.10
Amex 3400	130.25	129.95	130.10	130.00	+0.10
Amex 3500	129.95	129.65	129.80	129.70	+0.10
Amex 3600	129.65	129.35	129.50	129.40	+0.10
Amex 3700	129.35	129.05	129.20	129.10	+0.10
Amex 3800	129.05	128.75	128.90	128.80	+0.10
Amex 3900	128.75	128.45	128.60	128.50	+0.10
Amex 4000	128.45	128.15	128.30	128.20	+0.10
Amex 4100	128.15	127.85	128.00	127.90	+0.10
Amex 4200	127.85	127.55	127.70	127.60	+0.10
Amex 4300	127.55	127.25	127.40	127.30	+0.10
Amex 4400	127.25	126.95	127.10	127.00	+0.10
Amex 4500	126.95	126.65	126.80	126.70	+0.10
Amex 4600	126.65	126.35	126.50	126.40	+0.10
Amex 4700	126.35	126.05	126.20	126.10	+0.10
Amex 4800	126.05	125.75	125.90	125.80	+0.10
Amex 4900	125.75	125.45	125.60	125.50	+0.10
Amex 5000	125.45	125.15	125.30	125.20	+0.10
Amex 5100	125.15	124.85	125.00	124.90	+0.10
Amex 5200	124.85	124.55	124.70	124.60	+0.10
Amex 5300	124.55	124.25	124.40	124.30	+0.10
Amex 5400	124.25	123.95	124.10	124.00	+0.10
Amex 5500	123.95	123.65	123.80	123.70	+0.10
Amex 5600	123.65	123.35	123.50	123.40	+0.10
Amex 5700	123.35	123.05	123.20	123.10	+0.10
Amex 5800	123.05	122.75	122.90	122.80	+0.10
Amex 5900	122.75	122.45	122.60	122.50	+0.10
Amex 6000	122.45	122.15	122.30	122.20	+0.10
Amex 6100	122.15	121.85	122.00	121.90	+0.10
Amex 6200	121.85	121.55	121.70	121.60	+0.10
Amex 6300	121.55	121.25	121.40	121.30	+0.10
Amex 6400	121.25	120.95	121.10	121.00	+0.10
Amex 6500	120.95	120.65	120.80	120.70	+0.10
Amex 6600	120.65	120.35	120.50	120.40	+0.10
Amex 6700	120.35	120.05	120.20	120.10	+0.10
Amex 6800	120.05	119.75	119.90	119.80	+0.10
Amex 6900	119.75	119.45	119.60	119.50	+0.10
Amex 7000	119.45	119.15	119.30	119.20	+0.10
Amex 7100	119.15	118.85	119.00	118.90	+0.10
Amex 7200	118.85	118.55	118.70	118.60	+0.10
Amex 7300	118.55	118.25	118.40	118.30	+0.10
Amex 7400	118.25	117.95	118.10	118.00	+0.10
Amex 7500	117.95	117.65	117.80	117.70	+0.10
Amex 7600	117.65	117.35	117.50	117.40	+0.10
Amex 7700	117.35	117.05	117.20	117.10	+0.10
Amex 7800	117.05	116.75	116.90	116.80	+0.10
Amex 7900	116.75	116.45	116.60	116.50	+0.10
Amex 8000	116.45	116.15	116.30	116.20	+0.10
Amex 8100	116.15	115.85	116.00	115.90	+0.10
Amex 8200	115.85	115.55	115.70	115.60	+0.10
Amex 8300	115.55	115.25	115.40	115.30	+0.10
Amex 8400	115.25	114.95	115.10	115.00	+0.10
Amex 8500	114.95	114.65	114.80	114.70	+0.10
Amex 8600	114.65	114.35	114.50	114.40	+0.10
Amex 8700	114.35	114.05	114.20	114.10	+0.10
Amex 8800	114.05	113.75	113.90	113.80	+0.10
Amex 8900	113.75	113.45	113.60	113.50	+0.10
Amex 9000	113.45	113.15	113.30	113.20	+0.10
Amex 9100	113.15	112.85	113.00	112.90	+0.10
Amex 9200	112.85	112.55	112.70	112.60	+0.10
Amex 9300	112.55	112.25	112.40	112.30	+0.10
Amex 9400	112.25	111.95	112.10	112.00	+0.10
Amex 9500	111.95	111.65	111.80	111.70	+0.10
Amex 9600	111.65	111.35	111.50	111.40	+0.10
Amex 9700	111.35	111.05	111.20	111.10	+0.10
Amex 9800	111.05	110.75	110.90	110.80	+0.10
Amex 9900	110.75	110.45	110.60	110.50	+0.10
Amex 10000	110.45	110.15	110.30	110.20	+0.10

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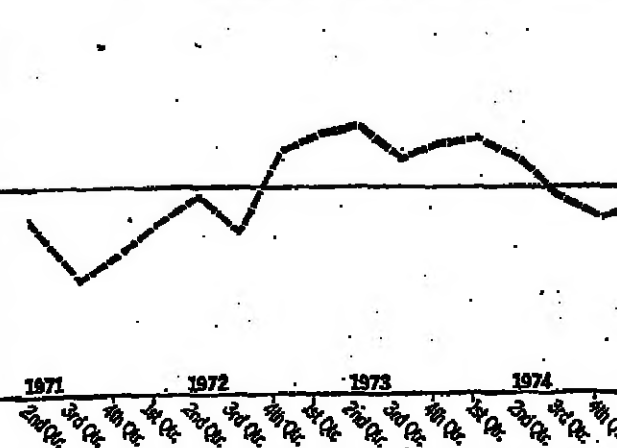
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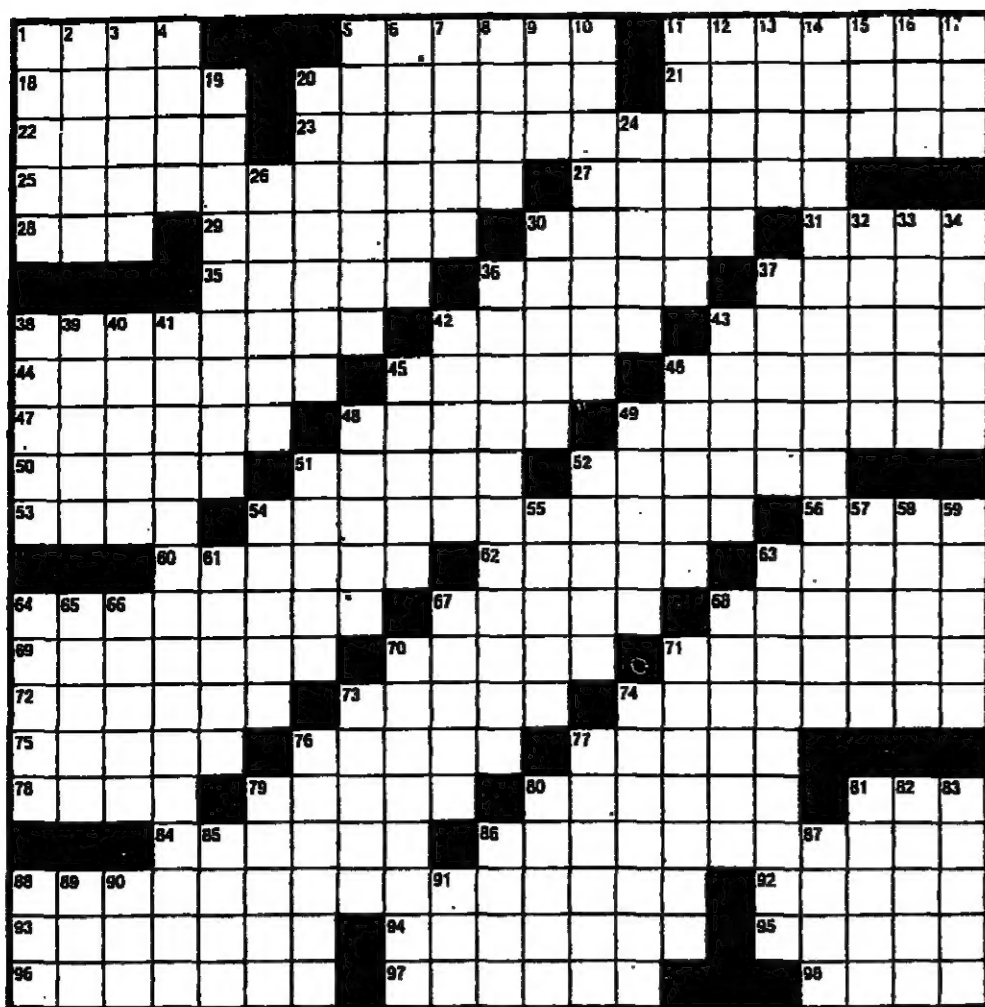
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
EUGENE T. MALESKA

FAR OUT—By A.J. Santora



ACROSS
1 Beaver's team
2 Former tort
3 Recluse
4 Tragedy by
5 Burial
6 Ball a city's
7 name
8 Heavy fire
9 Saturated
10 Nautilus on
11 Earth
12 One of the
13 sciences
14 Pleading in one
15 High school
16 Canonical hour
17 Clocked
18 Judicious
19 Lodge plants
20 Blended
21 Aah! mate
22 Tweak
23 More galled
24 Yelled
25 Scattered
26 Suture
27 City near
28 Debris
29 Machine
30 Mirthful
31 Priesthood
32 Invention
33 Jackson and
34 Smith
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36 Knobby
37 Menial
38 Where nothing
39 is new
40 Police detail

DOWN
1 Funtail
2 Money in Prague
3 Upper crust
4 Not a weather
5 With gallery
6 Illegal burning
7 Residue
8 Guinea pig
9 Space
10 Sketched
11 Colored with
12 pigment

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Solution to Last Week's Puzzle
ACROSS
1. BEAVER
2. TORT
3. RECLUSE
4. TRAGEDY
5. BURIAL
6. BALL
7. NAME
8. HEAVY
9. SATURATED
10. NAUTILUS
11. EARTH
12. ONE
13. SCIENCE
14. PLEADING
15. HIGH
16. CANONICAL
17. CLOCKED
18. JUDICIOUS
19. LODGE
20. BLENDED
21. AHA
22. TWEAK
23. MORE
24. YELLED
25. SCATTERED
26. SUTURE
27. CITY
28. DEBRIS
29. MACHINE
30. MIRTHFUL
31. PRIESTHOOD
32. INVENTION
33. JACKSON
34. SMITH
35. SPECTRAL
36. KNOBBY
37. MENIAL
38. WHERE
39. IS
40. POLICE

WEATHER

City	Temp	Cond
ALBUQUERQUE	59	Clear
ALBANY	59	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	59	Clear
ALBANY	59	Clear
ALBUQUERQUE	59	Clear
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ALBUQUERQUE	59	Clear
ALBANY	59	Clear

BOOKS

THE FRANCO YEARS

By Jose Yglesias. Dobbs-Merrill. 274 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by John Leonard

According to Manuel Cantarero del Castillo, who grew up in the youth organizations of the Falange and who became, in the last years of Franco's long reign, one of Spain's leading social democrats: "In Spain there has been a tendency, now on the decline, to think of politics much more as aesthetics than as an attempt at the practical manipulation of reality in a positive determined sense. Spanish rationalism has been a rationalism of pure reason and not a rationalism of common sense, which is what is valid in politics. There has been no effort to fit political formulations to the exigencies of reality in its rambling process of change, but to adapt that reality to an a priori scheme of ideas totally conceived outside its conditions."

As they tell their stories, variously trim and defiant and exuberant and fearful and weary, compromised or not, a sort of sociogram of modern Spain emerges: Politically and sexually repressive, saddled with a wretched educational system, used up artistically, indifferent or numb in the contemplation of its civil war—a fretting wound, unhealed—confused by the new money and the new inflation and the new possibilities, odd man out of the Common Market, a Babel of tongues and dull after so many gray decades, Franco was not only a fascist: He was a sedative unto coma. And always, in a way that I suppose is unintentional and whose manner is impossible to convey, Yglesias himself comes across as a nice guy. We like him as much for what he restrains himself from saying.

This is quite shrewd. Cantarero, of course, is talking about his own plight as a "reformer" in a land of passionate intensities. Left-Right Jacobinism and lots of little Spain—Catalonia, Andalusia, Galicia, the Basque provinces—all of which want autonomy or independence. But I wonder if his notion of politics as aesthetics doesn't apply as well to us, on the outside, thinking and dreaming of Spain. Isn't Spain for us a play or a movie or an epic poem that stopped almost 40 years ago, a dream of Picasso's Guernica, of the Moors and the Alhambra, of Lorca and Malraux and Orwell and Hemingway—remote indeed from "the exigencies of reality?"

Those exigencies absorb the novelist and reporter Jose Yglesias. In a spasm of grandiloquence, his publisher has called this book "The Untold Human Story of Life Under Spanish Fascism." It is not. It is, instead, a modest and extremely interesting series of interviews, filtered through a sympathetic intelligence, with Spaniards of various ages, professions and political persuasions who managed to survive Franco's dreary rule. And even so, it is less than systematic. One misses, for example, the voice of a representative of the Opus Dei, or that of an unrepentant anarchist.

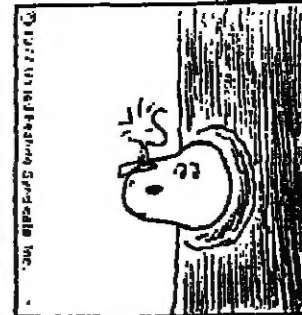
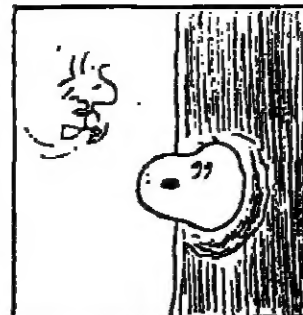
Still, Yglesias genuinely likes people, even when, like Cantarero, they "have no talent for heroism," or like the maters in Asturias, they arouse his "old impatience with the dogmatism and arrogance and ideological complacency of Communists." He follows them around—poets, farmers, folklorists, showmen, technocrats, waiters, pretty boys on the Madrid homosexual circuit, an old anti-Semite who never leaves home—and he listens. Whether they are going to jail,

as most of them have, or starting new political parties, as many of them do, they are allowed their dignity.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

Bridge Champion Sees U.S. Trickery
ROME, Oct. 28 (AP).—Two-time world bridge champion Benito Bianchi, whose alleged use of smoke signals led the World Bridge Federation to provisionally suspend Italy from competition, said that the whole affair was "another American trick" to put the Italians out of competition.

PEANUTS



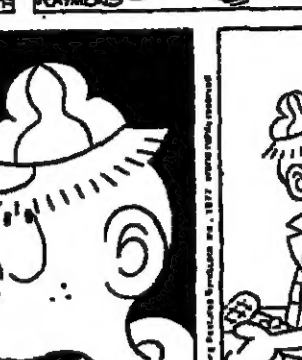
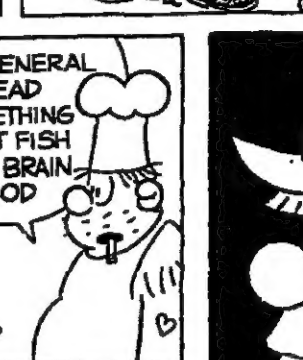
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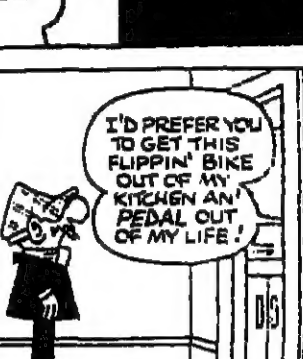
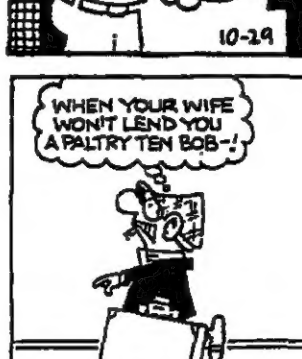
BLONDIE



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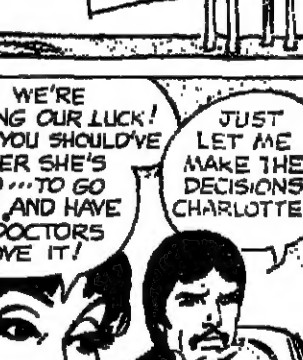
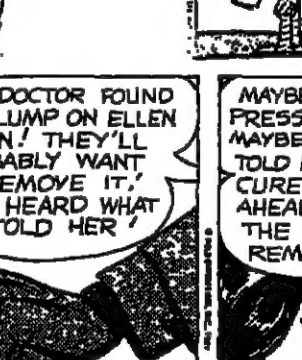
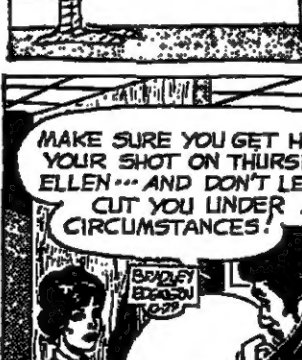
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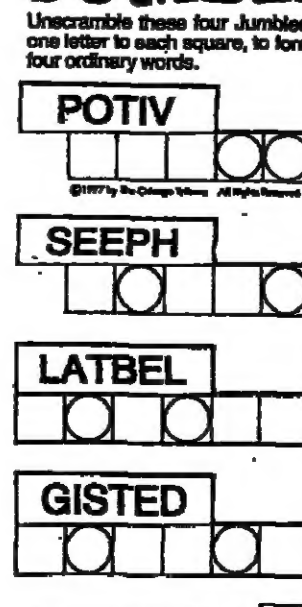
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THE FRANCO YEARS



Yesterday's Jumbles: ICILY, ARRAY, LIZARD, MAKEUP
Answer: What the fake "admiral" might have been—A "MAD LAR"

Published and printed by GDZ in Zurich (Switzerland).

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Art Buchwald

Backward to Basics

WASHINGTON—There is a common theme in this country that is educational. At least, that's what the communists are saying. In 1973, professors are now writing books critical of the American education system, and even politicians are running for office as "democratic" change in it.

I have opted for the Makepiece plan, put forward by Harvey Makepiece of the Society for the Advancement of the Three-Choice late-19th Century. Makepiece told me, "It's obvious that 8-year-olds are not ready for grade school. Their minds and bodies are too fragile to take on the different tasks that their teachers assign to them. They should have more leisure and fun before they get down to work."

"What do you suggest?" I asked.

"We send them to college first and let them work off their high spirits."

"I'm not sure I follow."

"Let first-graders have their first taste of school in college. Give them a chance to join societies and fraternities, go to football games, frolic on the campus and have many more fun in the dorms. College is not the time for serious schoolwork, and it is the perfect place for children from the ages of 5 to 9 to have a good time and get used to attending classes, where they can sleep, flirt or cheat on their studies."

"Very few demands are made on college students. They can cut classes, spend their days in the student union and their evenings listening to rock music."

"And then what?" I said.

"After four years of college, a child is ready to tackle high school. High school, as you know, is just a little tougher than college, and a child would have to get down to work. Not too much."

Channel Blockade Ends

BOULOGNE, France, Oct. 28 (Reuters).—Trawler skippers protesting a Common Market ban on North Sea herring fishing today lifted a two-day blockade of this northern French port, allowing cross-Channel ferry services to return to normal.

work, not enough to get him or her interested in books. The student would still have an opportunity to attend football games, date once in a while if he or she wanted to go to an occasional dance and drive around in a car after 3 o'clock.

"But high school would still give the youth a feeling that life is not a bowl of cherries and that he or she is going to have to take education seriously."

"Also, the student would have to work hard because he or she knows that there are only a certain number of places open in grade school, and to be able to go on to the school of his or her choice would mean making the grades to qualify."

"Then," I said, "what you're advocating is that grade school be the last one a student must attend."

"That's correct. After the pleasures of college and the joys of high school, a student should be mature enough to face life in the tough world of grade school. There are no fraternities or sororities to distract them. Social life is at a bare minimum, teachers in grade schools don't take any back talk from their students, and corporal punishment is permitted. Lower public schools have no football teams or extracurricular activities. If the truth be known, it's an eight-year grind, and no one accepts any excuses from a kid who can't make it from grades one to eight."

"But grade school is so long," I protested. "Do you think teenagers could go the distance without dropping out?"

"No one drops out of grade school. All of them are prepared to come to grips with it, particularly when a grade school diploma will be the highest one that any student can receive. A grade school education under my system is what every parent in this country will want for his kid."

"But what about graduate school?" I asked.

"Those who want to go on to graduate school could enroll in kindergarten."

"You're advocating a complete reversal of the American educational system," I said. "Do you think this country is ready for it?"

"After what we've seen of our students for the last 10 years, this country is ready for anything."

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MARY BLUME

While Americans actually treat Scrabble as a game,

the French are very earnest about it,

although not as ill-humored as French bridge players.

Scrabbling for the 'World Championship'

PARIS (UPI)—Scrabble was invented in the 1940s, swept the United States in the '50s and is now having a revival there as fewer people can afford to dare to go out nights. Le Scrabble was introduced in France at a Club Méditerranée in 1966 but has been slow to catch on. The sign that it has arrived is Le Monde's bi-weekly Scrabble column, in addition to chess and bridge columns; it was started last January and many other Paris newspapers are following suit.

There are weekly Scrabble evenings at the FLAT hotel in Paris and the Fédération Française du Scrabble has 1,500 members, an indication to membership being that lost lies are replaced by the federation without charge. There are also constant competitions, including the Championship of the French-speaking World in which France and Belgium are the chief, and sometimes only, participants, but which gains importance, says French Scrabbleur Michel Charlemagne, by the fact that people often drop the words French-speaking, referring to the bonus in the world championships tournament.

Charlemagne, a French professor of English and Le Monde's Scrabble correspondent, won the world championship in 1975, the only Frenchman to do so since they began in 1972. For the French, who love to make jokes about the slow-witted Belgians, rather than the order of Polish jokes in the United States, the humiliating truth is that the Belgians are

better players than the French.

The annual Franco-Belgian championship match is being held this weekend.

6 Million Scrabbleurs

Charlemagne, who learned Scrabble on an exchange professorship in Miami, reckons that there are 6 million scrabbleurs in France, despite the game's high cost here (\$12 a set against \$3.50 in Britain). Many of them play a dreadful sort of Scrabble of Belgian invention called duplicate Scrabble in which each player is given the same letters, eliminating the element of chance in the draw.

"People get fed up with ordinary Scrabble because they always claim they are unlucky in the draw. Anyone can play duplicate Scrabble," says Charlemagne, who prefers not to.

While many Americans actually treat Scrabble as a game, the French are very earnest about it, although not, says Charlemagne, as ill-humored as French bridge players. "The bridge player in France is a detestable. Bridgeurs treat everyone as a rogue and a fool, including their own partners."

Charlemagne carries a notebook with accepted foreign words such as gin, flirt, girlfriend, roster, yawl and tussore. He is quietly passionate about Scrabble.

"Each player is a little like God. From chaos with luck he creates something harmonious, a good word. He not only makes

a word, but if that word is well placed in the grid it is a true joy."

"Also, it is rigorous. There are no half-measures. A play is good or it is not. Scrabble is also a school of humility. In 1975, I was world champion. This year at the FLAT I have won nothing. It is a hard school. People with bad characters don't play; you just don't see them any more."

Not for Students

The Grenoble club is trying to attract young scrabbleurs but, as a teacher Charlemagne is not in favor of encouraging students to play. "It deforms, it is a virus, it is not good to inoculate it too soon." Scrabble, he says, tends to spend the time they could use reading in memorizing word lists instead, and when they do read they often see words not in terms of their meanings but as potential anagrams. Not surprisingly, he called one of his columns in Le Monde, Le Scrabble, or Scrabblisme.

Mme. Valéry Giscard d'Estaing is a scrabbleur but one cannot make generalizations about social class, Charlemagne says. The first book on Scrabble in France was written by a railway worker.

In French, "w" is the hardest letter, Charlemagne says. "They made an error in French Scrabble in giving 10 points for 'z', forgetting that it could be used for conjunctions. It is overvalued."

There are still many words the federation would like to see added. They include jerk, fluster, météo, nigou and Scrabble.

A total score of 730 is not unknown in the United States and someone named Ronald Tektet once scored 213 on a single word, "exuviate." In America the standard reference is Funk & Wagnall's Standard Collegiate Dictionary; in France it is the Petit Larousse Illustré, or PLI.

The federation of Scrabble in France has undoubtedly done the language a great service by getting the PLI to expand the narrow French vocabulary by including such words as bonus, kit, comoter, folkson and, less politely, joutre, déconner and emmerder.

There are still many words the federation would like to see added. They include jerk, fluster, météo, nigou and Scrabble.

PEOPLE: Millionaires Need Not Apply For New Zealand Residency



Harold Robbins

Millionaire is not on the list of occupations needed in New Zealand and unfortunately Victor Waroquier, 48, of Belgium has no other qualifications or skills so authorities have refused him permission to settle there. Waroquier, who owns a lime kiln near Mons, Belgium, forests in France and West Germany and insurance interests, arrived in New Zealand a year ago with his companion, Prisca Poirier, 30, of France, in a 22-meter yacht. Waroquier said he put \$55,000 in a timber venture, built himself a house and had intended to invest most of his fortune in New Zealand. Now, he said, he will sell his New Zealand possessions and set sail on Nov. 15 although immigration officials offered to let him stay until March to avoid the hurricane season.

Other millionaire news: Grover Cleveland of Salt Springs, Fla., goes all over North America buying up Confederate money and figures that the \$25 million he has bought so far makes him the richest man in the world in Confederate money. That isn't as crazy as it sounds. Criswell, president of the American Numismatic Association, says a Montgomery \$50 bill is worth \$500 to collectors, and a Stuart \$100 bill printed in 1863 is worth \$10,000. Only three are known to exist.

Russian-born artist Marc Chagall, 90, will receive an honorary doctorate degree Sunday from the Weizmann Institute of Science in Tel Aviv. He is revered in Israel for the Jewish theme in his work and one of his murals is in the building where parliament meets.

Universal Pictures paid Harold Robbins \$500,000 for screen rights to his new book "Dreams Die First" before they read it. When they did, they discovered it was about a bisexual publisher of a girls' magazine and included detailed accounts of his bedroom antics and the sleazy business of porno publishing. "Too dirty," they said, and dropped the option. But Robbins can keep the money and stands to sell the book to some other studio for even more. He admits the novel is pornographic. His defense: "How can you write about a pornographer without being pornographic?"

Anita Bryant, who claims she is being martyred for her religious beliefs, may lose her \$100,000-a-year job advertising orange juice on TV for the Florida Citrus

Commission because of her paign which caused Dade Co. Fla., to repeal an ordinance prohibiting discrimination against homosexuals. A state circuit court, Edward Taylor, said, "consumers see her they think about orange juice, think about the gay rights and hinted she will be fired by Bryant sold in Miami. 'I am tired of being put on a continually... I am a victim of a religious persec and this is another evidence the moral decay in America'."

Armand Lamentagne, a Rhode Island craftsman, has a laugh at the expense of experts. He told the Detroit Press that he spent \$2 for terials and worked two m in 1969 building a chair that sold for \$9,000 after experts claimed that it was a 350-year-old Great Brester chair, but the ruling editor of the Rhode Islander says he built chair "for a good laugh... people think they're into you, know?" He says he make a cent from it. He pl it in a house in Maine he knew dealers would find passed through the hands of eral dealers before New E shire antique dealer Roger sold it to the Henry Ford Museum in Dearborn, Mich. says "I'm sick to death Donald Shelley, who bought chair for the museum but retired as its president, as still believes the chair is Robert Wheeler, the musical fiction now in charge of the credited piece of furniture. "It's still a great chair."

—SAMUEL JUST

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